P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,711—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE
SOUTH
KENSINGTON
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK. KENSINGTON GARDENS, Etc.
HOTEL
SPECIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE ABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4019	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibner	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
CLYDE	4019	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5 28	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	11th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibner	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7101	J. L. Pardit	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5148	C. and t	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7101	J. L. Pardit	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibner	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.... Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitte	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 560	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and thence via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month, weather of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

LINE TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	.....	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
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STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
.. and book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 2nd September.

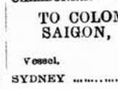
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Colspellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23th August, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 2lbs per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

DEVERNEY AND SALVER.

CAN YOU GUESS WHAT IT IS?

If so, see in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of 4th September if

YOUR GUESS IS NOT CORRECT.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

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Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES CAMERONE, M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., M.P., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

To be had Retail of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., FELICE CORNAGLIA, MORENAS & Co., D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

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ORIENTAL'S

LIFE POLICY.

THE

Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

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NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & Co., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES St. EULALIE.....Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour"	23 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
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"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs. a.	Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	10	
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	16	
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	20	
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	2	

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

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TABLE GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

CHESS at Sale Prices.
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DOMINOES at Sale Prices.
PLAYING CARDS at Sale Prices.
HALMA at Sale Prices.
BACK GAMMON at Sale Prices.
BEZIQUE at Sale Prices.
RACE GAME at Sale Prices.

CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and puts it off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATENT BALL-POINTED PENS.

They are constructed on a scientific basis. A rolling ball has on all bodies, the greatest momentum with the least resistance. Applied to pen points the outcome is very pleasant. There is no scratching or spurting—the pen gliding over the paper like a lead pencil. There are twelve varieties of Ball-Pointed Pens, which experience proves will suit all hands. The following are the more popular :—

For Book-keeping, 506, 516 E. F. } Price As. 12
For General Correspondence, 516, F. 521. }
For Fluent Writing, 526 M., 357 M. } Per Box.

If uncertain—buy an assorted box, and choose a pen to suit your hand.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BALL-POINTED PENS.

This patent is without doubt the most important improvement in steel pens since they were first introduced. None of the turned-up, turned-down, oblique or other anomalous points applied to pens have been or can be patented, as they are simply aberrations of manufacture, which are soon discarded after trial.

Ball-pointed pens are suitable for writing in every position, glide over any paper, never scratch, never spurt. Being made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, ball-pointed pens are much more durable, and therefore more economical than any others.

Assorted Sample Box, containing 24 Pens all the varieties silver grey and gilt, price As. 12.

IN BOXES OF THIRTY NIBS.

	Per Box. Rs. a.
503 F. Treasury.—Thoroughly reliable book-keeping pen, for ledger or fine writing	0 12
505 F. Falcon.—Suitable for all classes of Commercial Work	0 12
509 F. Gillip.—Refine ledger pen—suitable also for pocket penholders	0 12
510 E. F. Rialto—Aluminium Nib, for ledger or writing	0 12
515 F. Lytton.—Aluminium Nib, for book-keeping or general correspondence	0 12
516 E. F. Scribe.—Extra fine point, suitable for ledger or fine writing	0 12
516 F. Bank.—Same pen as above, but with medium fine point. Highly recommended for book-keeping	0 12
521 F. Ledger.—Broadshouldered, flexible business pen	0 12
531 M. Eagle.—Strong and firm, with medium point. For bold or rapid writing unequalled	0 12
263 F. Extra Eagle.—Same as above, but fine point, for book-keeping and general correspondence	0 12
322 F. Swan.—A fluent writer, for ladies and professional correspondence	0 12
357 M. Jay.—For ladies and professional correspondence. Invaluable for antique and other fashionable writing papers	0 12
357 B. Broad Jay.—Same pen as above, but with extra broad point	0 12
545 M. Stub.—Admirers of this shaped pen should try a ball-pointed Stub, and they will never use any other	0 12
540 M. James Watt.—A Steel quill	0 12

S. S. "WISTOW HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a special Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade, Road.

NOTICE.

THE LEFT HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the Bombay Circle for Rs. 1,000 each were STOLEN from the Abkaree Godown Bhopal, on the night of the 29th August, 1899. Any one dealing with the same, or receiving these will be liable to prosecution. The leading exchange Banks and the Police have been informed. Any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the money, or to the detection of the culprits will be suitably Rewarded.

Nos. W 81010, 16183, 79169, 75505, 82078, dated 75.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

FRAMROZE KAIKHOSROU PATEL, Camp Mhow.

Mhow, the 31st August, 1899.

NOTICE No. 6.

TENDERS will be invited by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Deesa, Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, and Chief Commissariat Officers Agra and Meerut in Bengal on the 2nd October, 1899, at 12 noon for SUPPLY of following quantities of PRESSED HAY KIRBEE or HIRBEE, for issue to Government Horses and Cattle in the Deesa District. Forms of tenders and any information required can be obtained on application to the above Officers.

	lbs.
For Deesa Hay Kirbee and Bhoosa Pressed	55,04,810
For Ahmedabad do.	11,31,890
For Aboo do.	2,03,350
For Rajkote do.	12,00,000

S. W. LINCOLN, CAPTAIN, Chief Comst. Officer.

C. C. O. Deesa, 30th August, 1899.

PRIVATE RESERVE,
Matured in Sherry Casks.
Rs. 30 per doz.

CLUB BLEND.
Rs. 25. per doz.
The best Whiskies at the Price.

AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAGONLAL alias JEKISONDAS GANGADAS, late of Bombay Hindu, deceased.

LAKHIMBAI alias JADAV on behalf of BENARSIBAI MAGONLAL alias JEKISONDAS, CHANDULAL MAGONLAL alias JEKISONDAS the minor sons of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,

The 19th day of August, 1899.

LAKHIMBAI alias JADAV, IN PERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date, with per Ships' Manifest, the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in the Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road,

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. ALL PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

STEAM ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 6 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Rubric.

THE INDIAN EDITION of the New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

BROWN Leather Dressng for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8 ; Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8; Leather Kit Bags, Rs. 30; Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10; Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12; Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45 : Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 3-8; Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

NEW GOODS, now opened at both our Establishments, all articles, marked exceptionally low to ensure quick Sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

"GREATEST number of CYCLES running, will be found of Vatcha Bros', sold without hire system humbug. See latest catalogues. [Meadows Street, Girgaon ; and Rahadevi."

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED, young, energetic ASSISTANTS in a Life Insurance Office. Small salary to commence with and good prospects. Apply Box. 54, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH NURSE. Apply to Mrs. SPEARMAN, Longtail, Coonoor.

WANTED, a First Class certificated EUROPEAN ENGINEER for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "172" care of this Office.

WANTED, immediately, good, strong, serviceable BROUGHAM horse, Arab or Waler, for office work, thoroughly broken in harness, young, quiet, practically sound, fast, and suited for hill work. Apply DINSHAW N. VAKEEL, Gowalia Tank, Veterenary Stables.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good inquiries, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese, Tamil, Malyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopaua Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensible Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Colestinas, Pneumatics, Intonas, Arisons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and oiled. Barrels and Oil Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully executed before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work :—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 39 and 40 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côte d'Or
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK .....Two Stars.
GOLD .....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	18
With Curl	50	24	18
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	18

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillate" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotches or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

COMPLETELY HEALED.

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes :—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years ; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under doctors by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1891 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the whole was riddled with abscess. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried upstairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Apenti Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I would have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

'P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
8 LEBERBERG.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, good service Baths, thermal and other. Electric Light. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Penang.	Soursbaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EVEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTERS. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HONG KONG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent. 3 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. Interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1892.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 70 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivall'd in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; once alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Cut-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
AND
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
The Catering under the Sole Control of
MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.
Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND COND

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Drafts payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the Home registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for Building Leases for Sites on the MARINE LINES ESTATE, Esplanade, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of applications obtained by applying at the Office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1900.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tender's schedule, which can be obtained from the Stock-keeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tender's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Stock-keeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23rd August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK, or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India or any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such a Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zoekerin," Saccharose or colourable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colourable imitations, and no less than that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 21 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE of the Ex-students of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution has been formed to celebrate the Jubilee of the Institution. The Institution will holds on the 17th day of October, 1899. Various suggestions have been made as to the best mode to commemorate the event, such as holding a dinner, holding an evening party, illuminating the school premises, presenting chemical apparatus to the Institution, awarding a commemoration gold medal every year to the successful candidate from the Institution that may stand first in the Matriculation examination, &c., &c. The ex-students and other friends of the Institution are earnestly invited to send in subscriptions to aid of the above objects, as it will do, end up in the total amount subscribed which of the above suggestions to be carried out.

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Rast Goftar" office or the Undersigned Joint Honorary Secretaries.

D. F. MULLA,
Solicitor, High Court,
No. 19, Church Gate Street,
R. S. CONTRACTOR,
Wari Bunder,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed SIXTY years.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 35-39 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN OF RS. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be created as required by Sections 53 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which includes in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City mentioned in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 21,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all the lands in the City exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes, which contribution is estimated for 1898-99 at Rs. 3,75,000. The contribution for each year is to be fixed by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation and from 1st April, 1900 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 54.)

The payment of interest on these debentures and the sinking fund are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute passed by the Governor-General of India whereby it is directed that in the event of default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to invest any moneys required by them to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80)

The Board reserves to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required, and will be repayable to holder in sixty years, from 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1899, interest to accrue from date of actual payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is no fully paid up on the 31st October.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees ..... of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees .....

Annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ..... and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1899.

I require the amount in ..... Debentures of Rupees ..... each.

(Signature) .....
(Address) .....

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the qualities sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of **stricture** and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found **astonishingly efficacious**, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION"—as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to **every genuine package, by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.**

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,252 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	60	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Chartered Mercantile	{ 1,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank, ...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,00	all	1	230
Angio Indian ..	1,310	...	0	Nil	
Assur Verjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 2½ Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.	...	1,000	1,000	60	38
Balaxy S.S.W. Co., Ltd. (Belgaum)	...	...	...	...	...
Berar Manfg. Co., Ltd	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bombay United	2,750	550,000	20	Rs. 15	200
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	20	1,00	1,00	Nil	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ltd.	50	1,00	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	425
Bombay Woollen Manufg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.8	1,855
China Mills Co. Ltd.	8.0	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 8.	605
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 2.	7.0
Coimbatore Spg. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	5.0	500	25	615
Dhanraj Mills	4,00	70.	...	Rs. 10	407 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	490xd
Currimbhoy Mill	86	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	625
David Mill	1,100	500	500	dvdRs3.	352 1-2
Dinshaw Finishing and Pressing Co., Ltd.	400	250	all	dvdRs10	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 8	1335
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	3.0
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullioughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	680
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	410
Ibrahim Mills	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,075
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	220
Indian Manfg. and Banking Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Manockjee Petit	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Manockjee Petit Co	2,00	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Mill	1,000	100	100	...	40
Oriental Govt. security Life Insurance	5,00	20.	50	12 pr. ct	575
Phillips & Co. Ltd.	4,000	10)	100	dvd Rs 6	35
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	25	500
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	10)	100	5	
Thracker & Co.	2,0.0	20)	100	5	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	10)	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	1,200	25)	100	11	28

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1.13
Albert Ginning & Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	Rs. 80		825
Bellasis	1.7	1,0.0	1,000	dvd 14 x	110
Bhownagger City Press & Publishing Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton reuls Ca pore Press Co., Ltd	1,000	125	125	Nil.	9.1-2
Bombay City Press Co., Ltd	200	200	200	18	230
Colaba	500	1,880	dvdRs12		210
East India	350	1,0.0	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,800xd
English Press and Manfg ...	150	500	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	1.0	8,200	50)	25+80	7.0
French	3.0	500	50.	dvd R 40	510
Harvey and Kaballey	450	1.0	500	dvdRs20	185
Hingoli Press Co., Ltd	70)	100	100	Rs 15	100
Hinguanam	240	1.0	1.0	Rs 60	550
Mahuva Press Co., Ltd	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manmohandas Cotton G. and P. Co. Ltd	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	100	125	125	dvd Rs 3	65
Mofussil Co ...	125	4.0	400	dvd Rs30	400
Munmar M.....	00.	25.	all	25	410
New Bharat	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	575
Prince of Wales	100	100	00	20	165
Sabajpathy (Bellary)	500	500	570	30	360
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Scind and Punjab Co.	100	1,00	1,000	125	985
Sind	400	2,000	7.0	20	2,000xd
Shah Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat Printing Press Co., Ltd.	37	200	all	12	75
Volkart	...	0.0	..	s 75	1,085

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ash down	1,750	10)	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	55
Bathing Co.	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	137
Bombay & Burma Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,200
Do. New Issue.	500	27.	625	131	1,0.0
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,2.0	100	100	dvd 1	75xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	100	500	500	5 pr ct	550
Bombay Flour Mill	0.0	500	500	...	55
Deccan Paper Mills	1,00	500	500	5 pr ct	203
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvdRs10	202
Delhi Cloths & General Mills Co., Ltd.....	2,0.0	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ltd	292	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,00	10	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,00	2.0	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	5.0	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ltd.	4,000	10.	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,00	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	40
Oriental Govt. security Life Insurance	5,00	20.	50	12 pr. ct	575
Phillips & Co. Ltd.	4,000	10)	100	dvd Rs 6	35
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	25	500
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	10)	100	5	
Thracker & Co.	2,0.0	20)	100	5	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	10)	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	1,200	25)	100	11	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. ...	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	483 3-4

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15
Carolus	...
Mexican Dollars	...
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	...
Bar Silver	60 sdy. 60 d.
Bar Gold	1-32
Bar Gold (Standard)	24-5
Bar Gold (Fine)	24-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, Ch. 14m. High water, 10-9m., 9-58a. Low water 3-10m., 4-4a.

P. and O. s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 18th inst., to sail to-day.

Execution of Din Mahomed Abdula, County Jail, 7 a.m.

Fourth Criminal Session, 10 a.m.

Assur Virjee Mills Company, Mint Road, 3-30 p.m.

Kemp & Co. annual meeting, Armenian Lane, 4 p.m.

Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj general meeting, 3-30 p.m.

The Gun Club meet, "Love Grove," Worlee, 4-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C.C.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. R.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

Indo-Portuguese C. C. vs. Bombay Veterinary College C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h 45m. Sun sets, 6h, 13m. High water, 10-40m., 10-35a. Low water, 3-44m., 4 30a.

CRICKET.

Noble vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

Elphinstone vs. Esplanade.

John Bright vs. Young Men's Zoroastrian.

Baronets vs. Poona Hindus.

Persian Club vs. Independent.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Walkeshwar Fair will commence on Monday, the 4th instant, and continue for ten days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Dar-es-salam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, and Seychelles, per s. s. Goa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-day.

INOCULATION.—A lecture on inoculation will be delivered to the public at the Muzaffarabad Hall, near the Grant Road Railway Station, by Navab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Maulvi Hidayet Ullah, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Baron Tyabji, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. Free seats.

THE HINDU UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting of the club will be held at the residence of Mr. J. S. Sanzgiri, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6 p. m., to celebrate the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, when Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph. D., will deliver an address. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., the honorary president of the club, will occupy the chair. The meeting is open to the public.

HUNYADI JANOS.—We have received a sample bottle of the well known "Hunyadi Janos," natural aperient water, along with a little book, explanatory of the humidog and curative powers of this water in the treatment of maladies of nutrition. The book comprises the results of chemical investigation of the action of Hunyadi Janos, carried out by Dr. Monin, of Paris, and it suffices to say that a more general knowledge of the facts contained therein should make this excellent mineral water more popular than it already is.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—Din Mahomed Ghass, who has been condemned to undergo the ex reme penalty of law for the murder of his wife Zora, will be executed this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. The usual preparations in connection with the new arrangements, the execution will be carried out inside the jail grounds over the cell places of execution. A flag staff has been erected for the occasion, and a flag will be hoisted up immediately after the completion of the deed. A certain number of the public will be admitted into the jail ground to see the execution.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trithick, A.D.C., and Officers, the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade to-morrow, commencing at 5-45 p.m. weather permitting:—

March	Soldiers in the Park ..... Monckton.
Intermezzo...	On the Road to Mandalay ..... Lootz.
Valse	Dorothy ..... Bucalossi.
Selection	The Little Christopher Columbus. Caryll.
Galop	The Planters ..... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BAKER DROWNED IN THE DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Prince's Dock, regarding the death of Constancio De Almeda, aged twenty-six years, a baker, employed on board the steam ship Chindwara. On Tuesday last deceased left the ship, remarking that he was going to his "Clor" at Dobbs Tal to see a friend of his, who was to proceed to Goa. Almeda had then on his person Rs. 30, which, he said, he wanted to send to his parents at Goa by that friend. On his way to the "Clor" deceased, in company of one Custodes De Souza, entered a liquor shop and had some liquor. After leaving the shop, he was seen proceeding towards Dobbs Talao. What happened to him consequently could not be traced as he has never returned to the ship. On Thursday one Shewdin Bhowdin, a serang in the employ of the Port Trust, noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the corner of the Prince's Dock. The serang informed the Dockmaster, who communicated with the police, and the body was removed from the water. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury on the evidence returned an open verdict.

ASSAULT ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Private Campbell of the Wiltshire Regiment, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Pedro Paul Da Costa, a cook, on the 23rd instant. Constable Morris, who was in charge of the case, informed the Magistrate that he found from inquiries that this was a trumped-up case on the part of the complainant, who was injured accidentally while he was drunk. The complainant stated that on the night of the 23rd instant he was sitting near the barracks at Colaba, when the accused came up to him and kicked him. He fell down in consequence and his leg was broken. The accused in his statement denied the charge. He said on the night in question the accused being in an intoxicated condition created a disturbance in the cook-room and was thereupon ordered by the Messengers to leave the place. The complainant was then given his box and bedding and while he was crossing the road with the box on his head, the box fell off causing injury to his leg. He was afterwards removed to Sharif Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked there was no evidence to prove that the accused kicked the complainant. On the contrary, the injury seems to be the result of an accident. The accused was discharged.

GUESTS FROM POONA.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the case in which Superintendent Robertson charged Hindi woman, her daughter Tara, Narayan Govind Sanaria Yessoo and Narayen Tatia with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 450, the property of Bhagubai, a Hindu woman, who put up at Arthur Road, was disposed of. The accused Narayen Govind and Narayen Tatia are soldiers belonging to the Marine Battalion. It appears that about a week ago Kashibai, the complainant, her daughter Tara, and Narayen Govind, went to the house of Bhagee and told her that they arrived from Poona that morning, that her (Kashibai's) son was dead and her husband was attacked with plague but was doing well. Bhagee took pity on them gave them shelter in her house and provided them with food for the day. In the evening Bhagee went out leaving her "guests" in the house. When she returned a couple of hours after, she found that they had disappeared. Her suspicions were aroused, and on examining her box, discovered the ornaments stolen. Bhagee reported the matter to the police, and Inspector Brown arrested the two soldiers at Kolbhat Wadi on the following day. The main statement, which led to the arrest of the remaining accused and nearly the whole of the stolen property was recovered. The magistrate on the evidence convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to one month's rigorous imprisonment; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to three months' each, and No. 5 to fifteen days' like punishment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pandewadi, Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Kumbharwada ...	2	0	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	2	1	6
E Mandvi, Cumbala Hill, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 3rd Nagpada ...	1	5	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	14
Total	13	16	84
Total plague deaths to date...	47,161	41,535	
Same date last year ...	34	34	125

FURTHER INOCULATION OF COLABA MILL-HANDS.

ON last Thursday afternoon Captain Lyck, Messrs. Cama and Malap induced a number of mill-hands to be inoculated. Rao Saheb Malap headed the inoculation by getting himself inoculated before a large body of mill-hands. About 200 men and women were operated upon. The rest will be inoculated by instalments as the mills are to be kept working.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THIS popular event, which comes off on the 25th instant, promises to be one of the most interesting tourneys ever held under the auspices of the club. No fewer than twelve teams have entered, all of undoubted merit, and some exciting games should be witnessed.

The following are the teams entered.

The Royal Scots A team.	Poona.
The Royal Scots B team.	Do.
Royal Irish Regiment.	Mhow.
Royal Fusiliers.	Nusserabad.
South Lancashire Regt. (Winners, Calcutta Cup).	Jabbulpore.
Welsh Regiment.	Ahmednagar.
Norfolk Regiment.	Colaba.
Shropshire Light Infantry.	Poona.
19th P. W. O. Hussars.	Secundrabad.
18th W. D. Royal Artillery.	Colaba.
Bombay Gymkhana.	
Bombay Rovers.	

THE CYCLISTS' HAND BOOK published by Messrs. Vazcha Brothers, Bombay, is a useful guide for the cycling novice. If the hints contained in the brochure were carefully followed out, there would be fewer of those accidents which arise from the inexperience of the learner. The book is also a guide to the construction of the bicycle and includes a catalogue of the machines supplied by Messrs. Vazcha Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

SECURING THE AGENCY OF A MILL COMPANY.

NENSEY KHAIRAJ AND COMPANY VS. SHAMRAO PANDURANG AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs in this case are Rahimtoola Khairaj and Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj, trading under the above name; while the defendants are Shamrao Pandurang, Waghjee Coverjee, Bai Passonbai, widow of Ruttonchand Vanmali, Chimonlal Ruttonchand, Hiralal Ruttonchand, Furdoonjee Coverjee Kapadia and Goculdas Ramdas. The plaintiffs prayed that the partnership created by the agreement of the 3rd September 1895 might be declared to be dissolved from the death of Ruttonchand Vanmali; that the respective rights of the plaintiffs and defendants with reference to the purchase of certain shares might be ascertained and declared; that the rights and liabilities of the plaintiffs and defendants with reference to the partnership might be adjusted, &c. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Manker appeared for the defendant Shamrao Pandurang; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir and Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the sixth and seventh defendants.

Mr. Justice Russell said: The plaintiffs in this suit was filed on the 9th March 1897 by Rahimtoola Khairaj and Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj, trading in partnership under the well known firm of Nensey Khairaj and Co., against the defendants (1) Shamrao Pandurang, an attorney of this court, (2) Waghjee Coverjee of Bombay, (3, 4, and 5) Bai Passonbai, widow of Ruttonchand Vanmali executrix under section 88 of the Indian Companies' Act calling upon the company to show cause why the transfers should not be registered, which was dismissed on the 12th October 1895. In March 1893 a meeting of the partners was called for the purpose of passing resolutions. On the 8th June the plaintiffs wrote to Shamrao asking for the papers relating to the B. N. M. Co., and Rahimtoola says that he did so because the other partners were very slow in the matter. Shamrao said he ceased to act as attorney as the plaintiffs declined to guarant e his costs of the proposed suit and that he declined to file the paint on account of such a guarantee. The result is that he was not in any sense a party to the suit and personally had nothing to do with it. On the 17th October the plaintiffs wrote a letter of demand to Shamrao, to which he replied on the 31st November. His lordship considered the latter letter to be of much importance as it was studiously obscure and not a word was said of there being anything obligatory on the plaintiffs to buy shares with votes or shares duly transferred. That letter and the subsequent payment by Shamrao of the 12th November 1895 to his lordship's mind disentitled his story as to his interview with the plaintiff in October, which he entirely disbelieved. The story itself was ridiculous, because it was impossible to believe that the plaintiff, knowing that sanction to transfer had been refused, could undertake to buy shares, the transfer of which would have to be sanctioned by the directors. Mr. Justice Russell then proceeded to deal with the various objections to the plaintiff's right to succeed against Shamrao, and remarked that but for certain considerations his lordship was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to succeed against the defendants' Company. Mr. Justice Russell further said:—Is may, I think, be taken that shareholders, in companies are a class of the public, that the employment of agents in Bombay all companies is "habit" of companies generally and consequently questions involving the appointment or removal of agents are questions which affect or may affect a large class of the community. The facts I have stated in the present case to which the above considerations are to be applied I in 1895 the plaintiff, with Waghji Coverjee, the firm of Ruttonchad Vanmai and Co., and Shamrao entered into the agreement for the purpose of combining to get a majority of votes in the company so as to oust the then agents and get themselves appointed in their stead. They were all shareholders in the company and Shamrao was a director. He was also solicitor to the firm, and as he described himself "a creature of the then agents." To get the required number of vote transfers of shares had to be sanctioned by the directors of which Shamrao was one. He had, therefore, a direct interest in sanctioning their transfers wholly irrespective of the question whether the transfers were desirable in nmbers of the company. He was thus placed in a position in which his duty and his interest would conflict with his duty. What is the position of the directors of companies? Lindley on companies puts it thus: "Directors should remember that they are not the masters but the servants of the company. They are the agents of the shareholders, and it is true that they have more power for good and for evil than is possessed by the shareholders individually; still that power is limited, and accompanied by a trust and is to be exercised for the purposes for which it was given, and in the manner contemplated by those who gave it." Having quoted further in regard to the point and in support of his position all the principal authorities, his lordship said: A director of the company is precluded from dealing on behalf of the company with himself and from entering into engagements in which he has a personal interest conflicting or which possibly may conflict with the interests of those he is bound by fiduciary duty to protect, and this rule is as applicable to the case of one of several directors as to a managing or sole director. Having alluded to a judgment delivered by Chief Justice Abbott, his lordship said the cases which he had quoted applied to the present suit.

Mr. Justice Russell in conclusion said: The result is that the plaintiffs have no right to enforce any agreement whether on the part of some of the directors or shareholders of a company whereby for a pecuniary consideration for themselves or their friends they undertake to vote or transact business in such a position with regard to their powers of voting in matters regarding the company's affairs that their interest may conflict with their duty. Shamrao is not entitled to recover the moneys paid by him to the plaintiffs, such moneys having been paid under a contract which I hold to be illegal, but which has been partially carried into effect. The second difficulty I have to consider is how many moneys and has taken his proportionate share of the shares purchased under the agreement and is the only party against whom there is no imputation. The result is that the suit is dismissed and each of the parties thereto must bear his own costs.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

COLONEL ANDERSON'S INSOLVENCY.

YESTERDAY an appeal in connection with the insolvency proceedings of Colonel John Anderson and William T. Liddiard came on to be called on for hearing before their lordships.

Mr. Revel t Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, for the Thakor of Morvie, one of

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NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the Eyes and irritative forms.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in such a position as to involve a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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being a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on [illegible] regarding Giras, Wants, and other Questions [illegible] with an Introductory Account of the [illegible] in Kachiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha [illegible] with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE [illegible] ..... Rs. 6.

[illegible] extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1.

DURING the past week there has been but a meagre fall of rain, and that only at one or two places in the the Cotton-growing districts of this Presidency. The Cotton market has been strong in tone, and in forward prices there was a fair advance early in the week, which has since been partially lost, leaving thisevening's quotations, however, still some Rs. 2 per candy abovelast Friday's. In Wheat and Seeds there has been a small rise in rates, in a steady to firm market. Exchange has been quiet but steady, and quotations, as compared with last Friday's show a decline of 1-32d., for both Bank and Private Paper. The money market is easy in tone. There has been an uncertain feeling in Government Paper, and rates close to-day 1 1-16 per cent. lower (as against last week's final prices) for 3 1-2 per cents, and 1 per cent. for 3 per cents. Freights have been a quiet market. In Imports there continues to be only a poor demand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.		74,353
" " Branches...	"		2,73,401
Other " ..... Dec.	"		30,33,993
Government Securities	"		18,098
Other authorised "	"		12,500
Loans ..... Inc.	"		79,292
Bills Discounted and Purchased... Dec.	"		7,09,230
Balances with other Banks ..... Inc.	"		33,590
Cash ..... Dec.	"		27,75,483

Withdrawals amounting to 27 3-4 lakhs reduced the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to some 158 lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday (for Monday, when the Bank was closed for the Hindu holiday of "Gokul Ashtami.") To Public Deposits, both at the Head Office and the Branches there was an addition of 3-4 lakh and 2 3-4 lakhs respectively; while in Private Deposits there was the material decrease of 36 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 3-4 lakh more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 7 lakhs less. The remaining items of the Statement showed but insignificant changes.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 26th August, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Capital	1,00,00,000	
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,07,162	
Do. do. at Branches	25,36,671	
Other Deposits	3,32,98,126	
Post Bills	5,000	
Credits undrawn	18,83,962	
	Rs...	5,99,31,620
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Government Securities	1,00,61,377	
Other authorised Securities	35,37,031	
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	51,14,894	
Loans on do. do. do. ...	1,89,66,951	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	58,50,132	
Dead Stock	4,22,745	
Stamps and Stationery	20,435	
Bullion	.....	
Balances with other Banks	1,47,192	
Cash	1,83,10,803	
Rs...	5,99,31,620	

Meanwhile the market is easy in tone. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent, and that in the open market, 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits, with only a little business reported. On Monday the market was closed for a Hindu holiday, and re-opened the following day at 1s. 3 31-33d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported taken for September-October delivery; Merchant's Bills were scarce. On Wednesday there was a quieter tone in the market with 1s. 3 31-32d, quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was reported; but in Mercantile Bills there was nothing doing. Rates were steady yesterday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which they remained all day with a moderate business passing. To-day quotations have continued at 1s. 3 31 32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business passed, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 31-32d.	"	
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d.	"	
France .....1 70 1-4d.	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened last Saturday with a quiet feeling at 99 1-16 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cent., and 92 1-2, nominal, for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was closed, and re-opened on Tuesday with a declining tone and rates given at 98 1-2 for Cash, and 99 5-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 98 9-16 for the September Account. There was an uncertain feeling in the market on Wednesday with 97 7-8 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 97 3-4 for Account, and 93, nominal, for Threes. Yesterday rates were firm at 98 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 98 7-16 for Account, and 93 1-2 for Threes. Rates have declined to-day to 98 7-16 for Money, and 98 5-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 93 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The fluctuations in prices during the week under remain have been few and small. The market has been rather dull in tone compared with last Friday's prices this evening's show no change beyond an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mill Shares.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOOD.—There has been very little doing in this marke. Buyers up-country operate but sparingly, and the market is dull. Prices are weakening. For "Bleached, Dyed, and Turkey-Red goods," as for "Grey Goods," the enquiry is poor. In "Locally-made goods" the feeling is dull, and prices are ruling in favour of buyers. Stocks are accumulating. The clearances of "Imported goods," from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,100 packages; and of "Local" about 600 balee.

YARNS.—The market is quiet but strong in tone. Spinners of well-known makes are unwilling to sell Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		
"	20s	"	3 1-1	to 3 3-4 per lb.
"	30	"	3 3-8	" 3 7-8 "
"	12s	"	3 5-8	" 4 5-8 "
"	12s	"	3 3-4	" 4 3-4 "
"	10s	"	4	" 5 "
"	20s	"	4 3-8	" 5 1-4 "
"	24s	"	5	" 5 3-4 "
"	30s	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4 "
"	40s	"	7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Prices are unchanged.

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of "Cardiff," January-June delivery, at Rs. 19 per ton. Some "Japan," August-September shipment, sold at Rs. 11 1-2 per ton, and some "Deshagur," at Rs. 14 3-4 November December delivery. The market closes steady; we quote alongside:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil
West Do.	Nil
Australian	Nil
Powell's	21
Cardiff	21
Japan	Nil
Singareni	12 1-2
Deshagur Bengal	15 00
Muir's Navigation	13 3-4
Jardine's "	14 1-2
Seebpore	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a strong feeling in the market for this staple all through the past week. Exporters have operated meagrely, and the Mills but little less so. Prices are higher, and were about Rs. 12 per candy above last Friday's at the beginning of the week, but close this evening at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, in the same comparison, quotations being Rs. 193 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 151 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, and Rs. 163 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

Despite the small raninfall reported from the districts in Monday morning's advices by wire, the outlook for the crops was just as gloomy, and small wonder, when only 27 cents of rain were registered at Amraoti, 12 cents at Khamgaon, 10 cents at Broach, and 70 cents at Barsi—a miserable sum total of but 1 inch 19 cents, over the whole area in this Presidency. The weather was cloudy in parts, but the clouds mostly rolled away without dropping the much needed rain. At Broach, although the cotton plants were reported to be doing well, and in a condition to resist dry weather for two weeks, yet the food-grains were suffering from want of rain, and anxiety was felt on their account; at Wadhawan the Cotton plants were irretrievably ruined by drought and the crops were suffering; and at Bhownagger the drought had done serious damage to the Cotton plants, and the crops were suffering. At Amraoti, on the other hand, the Cotton plants were flourishing, the crop prospects were generally good, and the weather was showery.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 155 - 3 1-4d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 146 - 1 3-4d.	
Do. Do. January 1900...	" 152 - 3 5 16d.	
Do. Good	" 142 - 1 1-16d.	
Belaico, Fine	" 165 - 3 13-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 157 - 3 9-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 158 - 3 5-16d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 1900...	" 161 - 3 7-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 160 - 3 11-32d.	
Dholera, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 158 - 3 5-16d.	
Do. Good	" 154 - 3 1-4d.	
Do. Good, May 1900.....	" 164 - 3 19-32d.	
Do. Dhawar, Good	" 163 - 3 15-16d.	
Do. Do.	" 153 - 3 1-4d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	7,013	2,222	4,291
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1899	1,713,607	1,545,925	1,201,053
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,527	3,919	668
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1899....	488,395	431,001	480,088
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	675	8,228	23,671
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1899	435,031	383,85	416,675

WHEAT.—A small business has been passing in a quiet market; prices are partially higher, at the following level:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs. 33-0-0	per candy
Do 85 per cent, ...	" 32-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-13-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 4-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 35	per candy
Red Ahmedabad	" 30-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 29	"

SEEDS.—Prices are higher for Linseed and Cawnpore Red Rapeseed, but are unchanged for other descriptions. The market is quiet in tone. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7	6	6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6	12	0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6	4	0 "
Do. Red do.	" 6	0	0 "
Gingelly, White	" 40	0	0 per candy
Do. Mixed	" 35	0	0 "

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts
Wheat for the week	56,622	3,377	68,364
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	4,333,218	7,131,943	1,266,172
Linseed for the week	19 504	35,2.9	5,490
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,892 178	2,028 909	372.204
Rapeseed for the week	32,056	48,757	21,612
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,751,477	1,755,915	1,020,68
Gingelly seed for the week	1,186	3,221	2.2
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,018,410	1,177,704	382.936

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	51,968	51,857	...
Do. from 1st January to 31st August ...	2,818,730	5,413 988	2,813
Linseed for the week ...	31,455	46,931	23,046
Do. from 1st January to 31st August.....	1,808,479	2,663,657	489,933
Rapeseed for the week ..	82,442	60,989	27,704
Do. from 1st January to 31st August.	1,579,683	1,727,729	1,379,821
Gingelly seed for the week	7,419	4,499	7,746
Do. from 1st January to 31st August.....	1,349,828	1,354,416	453,920

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 26th August, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Head Office ... Rs. 26 15,276 12 4	40,99,739	1	3
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,84,513 4 11			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	263,21,138	15	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	40,2.7	9	11
Sundries	1,75,912	7	9
Total.....	390,36,507	15	6

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	93,64,916	14	0
Other authorised Investments	8,17,776	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	38,74,852	5	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	42,61,919	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased	45,37,366	15	11
Balances with other Banks	9 13,319	1	9
Bullion	1,701	0	10
Dead stock	9,03,019	3	9
Stamps	11,278	3	3
Sundries	81,9 1	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	245.09,168	7	2
and Branches	145.27,639	8	4
Total.....	390,36,507	15	6

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th August, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,10,133	3,35,367	6,219	5,02,059
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	4,06,950
Increase ..... Rs. 95,119				

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th August, 1899, on 491 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	63,000	1,46,000	4,000	2,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	317	9	473
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,21,307	9,41,748	22,244	11,81,299
Total for 7 weeks ..	5,89,307	10,87,348	23,244	17,02,893
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	66,166	1,21,991	928	1,91,488
Per mile of Ry. do.	144	265	2	415
Total to corresponding date do.	5,39,033	10,13 285	27,787	16,20,105
Increase for the week ..... Rs.				25,512
Ditto to date ..... "				82,791

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August, 1899, on 51 39 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	1,600	..	5,200
Or per mile of Railway	69	29	..	95
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	22,772	9,175	...	31,947
Total for 7 weeks..	26,372	10,775	..	37,147
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th August, 1899, on 1,616'06 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	96,000	2,22,000	7,000	3,25,000
Or per mile of Railway	59	135	4	197
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	6,70,186	13,48,912	41,530	20,60,658
Total for 7 weeks ...	7,66,186	13,70,912	48,530	23,85,658
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12 212	1,74,986	4,103	2,91,337
Per mile of Ry do.	67	105	2	174
Total to corresponding date do. ..	8,82,910	13,95,885	39,502	23,18,337
Increase for the week ..... Rs.				33,663
Do to date ..... "				67,321

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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7 Simla Notes and News—Massing of Troops in Syria—SPORTING NEWS: Cricket.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SARKIES—August 27, at Naraingarj, the wife of A M Sarkies, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BASHFORD—August 29, at 4, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, the dear wife of T Bashford.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.

IT is in the nature of things that, when we are building up the greatest Empire the world has yet seen, there should be a new-born curiosity as to how it came to pass that its prototype, the Western Empire of Rome, rose, flourished, and fell in four centuries. It is an intellectual method of consulting the auspices and forecasting, as far as may be, the destiny which awaits ourselves. The *Edinburgh Review* devotes an article to this subject, in which the results of recent research are employed to correct the hasty generalisation of literary historians, who have hitherto assumed that Rome perished the victim of internal decay, and was doomed to fall before the barbarians assailed her frontiers. The Reviewer effectually exposes the fundamental error underlying that generalisation. The common assumption that the barbarians were too weak and disorganised to be a source of danger to a really efficient Empire is shown to be baseless by the vastness of the hordes of fighting men who assailed the Empire, and were uniformly defeated until the repeated losses suffered by the victorious Romans exhausted the military resources of the Empire. In the second century Marcus Aurelius defeated them, but his successful campaigns were even then recognised as dangerously affecting the stability of the whole fabric. Over a hundred years later 320,000 Goths, mostly fighting men, invaded Greece and were defeated. Ten years later 400,000 Germans invaded Gaul and were destroyed. But the immense reserves of barbarous warriors in Central and Eastern Europe did not wait for the second and third century of the Christian era to threaten the very existence of Rome. A century before that era the Cimbrians and Teutons, the former a Celtic people with a strong admixture of Teutons, entered Gaul with 300,000 fighting men, and, after twice defeating the Roman Generals, annihilated an army of 80,000 men and 40,000 camp followers. The Teutons then marched to the south-east to enter Italy by the Ligurian Alps, while the Cimbri invaded the Peninsula from the north-west. Marius, the greatest general of the time, entrenched himself, and allowed the Teutons to defile past his camp for six days *en route* for Italy. When they passed the Rhone he pursued them, and, by skilful manœuvring, defeated and put them all to the sword, their bodies manuring and enriching the whole plain around Aix for generations. Crossing the Alps, he met the Cimbri marching to join the Teutons, of whose fall they had not heard. Their Chief sent to Marius to demand lands in Italy for the Teutons and themselves. He replied: "The Teutons have as much land as they need!" After fierce fighting he disposed of the Cimbri in the same way. Fifty years later Cæsar found it difficult to get his legions to march against powerful German Princes who had crossed the Rhine and proposed to partition Gaul with the Romans. The offer was declined and the barbarians were driven headlong over the Rhine, which is now "a German river, not a German boundary."

It is clear that the "manufactory of Nations" had an inexhaustible supply of fighting materials as superior in war to the Roman legionary as Fuzzy Wuzzy to an isolated European. The Empire that for centuries opposed discipline and organisation and generalship to successive hordes of Goths, Teutons, and other hordes from the plains of Northern and Eastern Europe, could not have been in decay, or expiring from its own rottenness. That is a view of the matter, the Reviewer shrewdly says, which is very natural to those amongst us who have misgivings as to our future. We are not decadent, and there are no barbarians threatening our frontiers: *ergo* our future is safe. But the facts now more clearly known as to the internal condition of the Roman State go to show that the Empire was sound, healthy prosperous, and very populous when the barbarians first attacked it, and it was their ever-recurring assaults in continually increasing strength which overthrew it. The Empire was not overthrown at once: it fell by degrees, and the catastrophe was prolonged through centuries. Even then it was not complete. The Roman civilization survived over large areas of Europe long after the collapse of military power and political organisation. The barbarians themselves were struck with admiration by its majesty, its order, its incalculable superiority to anything existing in the wilds from which they came. The accepted belief in the depopulation of Italy, and of the failing away in the provinces, was founded on an exaggeration. Special classes and districts in Italy had declined, but many of the provinces were prosperous and populous down to the fourth and fifth centuries. Greece, Sicily, and Southern Italy were flourishing. Egypt was more populous than she is now; Algeria and Tunis, Spain and Gaul, were prosperous. A citizen of Bordeaux has left a record of a visit he paid to the Moselle in 371, which he describes as a rich, fertile, and very populous country. There is no reason to doubt that, if the Empire had possessed impregnable frontiers, it would have enjoyed for many ages a high civilisation and great prosperity. The Provincials were raised to the Roman citizenship in 212 by Caracalla: they were no longer Uitlanders. But then they became lamentable to military service, and, as soldiers, could swell the legions that were resisting the barbarian hordes. The Reviewer is not deterred, by the British sentiment that a despotism is necessarily corrupt and weak, from pointing out that the Emperors, if not all virtuous, were nearly all capable administrators, and many of them distinguished generals.

But the wealth and the revenues of the country were mostly dependent on agriculture. There were no factories and no great industries, for the Roman, like all Class ic civilisation, was æsthetic, and legal, and administrative, but not inventive. Machinery was not elaborated: no cannon, or gunpowder. The Romans fought the barbarians, as they fought Hannibal, with heavy infantry; they did not begin to organise cavalry on a considerable scale till the battle of Adrianople in 378, when an Emperor and all his Chief Officers and 40,000 men, two-thirds of his army, were overwhelmed by Gothic cavalry. They then employed barbarian cavalry; and the Consul Aetius owed his victory at Chalons over Attila and his Huns to the charges of the heavy cavalry of the Visigoths. But the change of methods should have been made two centuries earlier. Now we may understand what we owe to the perfectors of arms and the inventors of high explosives, who give the soldier of civilisation an immeasurable superiority over the Dervish and the heathen Chinee. What, if, like the Afridis, to say nothing of the Japanese, our antagonists should avail themselves of the resources of civilisation and hoist us, so to say, with our own petards! It is, indeed, a range that so practical a people as the Romans did not turn their highly-trained intelligence to account and improve their weapons when confronted with a danger threatening their very existence. Happily, as we have said, all that was did not perish when Alaric sacked Rome and the Eternal City was empty and silent as the grave for six weeks. Even that calamity was repaired; the population returned; and the Capital of the World resumed its former existence as if nothing had happened. The Northern Chiefs themselves strove to preserve the old civilisation and compelled their followers to "obey the Roman customs and put off the barbarian." Charlemagne revived the Empire and was crowned at Rome by the Roman Pontiff. The Holy Roman Empire was only abolished in the early years of the present century by Napoleon, himself a Roman in genius as in lineament. The Reviewer observes cynically that, now at the close of this century, some German thinkers are speculating whether the Latin civilisation of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal may be regarded as decadent. Another German points out that the Latin group of nations has the considerable population of 96,000. If the gifted inhabitants, the Frankreich, were wise in their generation, they would elect Kaiser William Emperor of the Franks, thus restoring the Empire of Charlemagne and resuming their great historic rôle.

AMONG the papers which have been forwarded to the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation relative to the business to be considered at its next meeting is a copy of the correspondence between the Government and the Corporation regarding the cultivation of land within the area of the Vehar Lake, one of the sources from which the city obtains its water-supply. The owners of land within the watershed formerly found it profitable to keep their fields under grass instead of bringing it under cultivation. Grass no longer pays in that locality, and the Corporation, under Section 267 of the Bombay Municipal Act, prohibit the owners from tilling the soil. Some of the holders now refuse, and others will probably refuse, to pay assessment on land which they are not allowed to cultivate in a manner calculated to produce profit. An attempt was made to recover the arrears of revenue by offering the holdings for sale by auction, but, owing to the Corporation's restriction, no bid was made. Owing to this deadlock the Collector of Thana has asked the Commissioner, N. D, whether these lands are to be declared forfeited and henceforward allowed to remain waste, or whether the Municipality should be required to acquire them or at least to pay the yearly assessment, about Rs. 1,650, upon them. The latter is of opinion that, if the lands are given up solely because of the prohibition to cultivate them, the Corporation should make good to Government the loss of revenue, and points out that, in passing the Act from which the Corporation derives its prohibitory powers, the Government could hardly have intended to voluntarily undergo the loss of assessment amounting to such a large sum. The Municipal Commissioner, in reply, says the land in question has been under grass for many years past and the first instance of cultivation was brought to notice in June last year. But the real question for the Corporation to consider is whether agricultural operations that may be carried on within the watershed are likely to cause the water to be fouled or rendered less wholesome, and being of this opinion they have enforced the prohibition. The fact that such a course may result in loss of revenue to Government by reason of the holders of the lands within the area objecting to pay the assessments is a matter for which the Municipality can, in Mr. Harvey's opinion, in no way be held responsible. Finally, there is a resolution of Government wherein it clearly states that the Corporation is not liable to recoup Government for any loss of revenue consequent on the prohibition of the cultivation of land. Moreover, in the opinion of Government, it is very doubtful whether Section 267 authorizes a summary prohibition of cultivation. A person who cultivates without sanction is not likely to be convicted unless it be proved that the cultivation is injurious to the lake or the wholesomeness of the water. The Corporation are now threatened with an action by a holder of a piece of land within the Vehar watershed, he having been prohibited from the cultivation of his holding for rice, which in the past has, he alleges, yielded him an income of Rs. 500 per year. He states the land is surveyed as rice land, and that he has been compelled to pay taxes as if the land yielded rice. The Water Engineer reports that the ground in question cannot be permitted to be cultivated under any circumstances, and the Acting Health Officer is also of opinion that cultivation of any kind within the catchment area should be absolutely prohibited. If the facts are as stated, it is impossible not to sympathise with the occupant of the land,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO THE TRANSVAAL.

LESS PEREMPTORY AND MORE CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, SEPT. 1

Further particulars regarding Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Transvaal show that Great Britain is ready to agree that Mr. Conyngham Greene, and others to be appointed by Sir A. Milner, shall make an independent investigation into the efficacy of the Franchise proposals, and trusts that the Transvaal will afford every facility to omit the complicated condition proposed in the new Franchise law.

THE DETENTION OF AMMUNITION AT DELAGOA BAY.

THE EMBARGO RAISED.

AUG. 31.

In consequence of the strong protest made by Dr. Leyds on behalf of the Transvaal Government, the Portuguese Government have instructed the authorities at Lourenco Marquez to release the consignment of ammunition for the Transvaal which has been detained on board the steamers Reichstag and Koenig at Delagoa Bay.

RELEASE OF TRANSVAAL POLICEMEN.

The Transvaal policemen who were arrested at Lourenco Marquez have been released.

DEFICIENCY IN THE WORLD'S HARVESTS.

SEPT. 1

The Hungarian annual official estimate of the world's harvests forecasts that the total deficiency in all cereals is 97 million hectolitres below the world's demands.

THE UGANDA EXPEDITION.

AUG. 31.

Sir Harry Johnston's expedition has left London for Uganda.

Reuter understands that the task of the expedition will occupy two years, and that the object is rather development than reorganisation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballarat, with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

VICEROY' TOUR.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

It is now officially notified that the Viceroy will leave Simla on the morning of 23rd October, and will visit Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmere, Mount Abu, Jodhpur Bikaoir, Deoli, Bundi, Kotah, Bhopal, Gwalior, Dholpur, Agra, Muttra, Brindaban, Deeg, Bhurtpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares, arriving in Calcutta on the 18th December.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second-Lieutenant W. Artridge, 1st Devonshires, died at Jullundur to-day from enteric.

Major-General Barnett, Commanding Poona District, has arrived in Simla on short leave.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Commanding Rohilkand District, is granted three months' leave from 7th September; Colonel Purley, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, officiating.

Captain L. H. Close, on return from leave, is posted to the Bombay Military Works.

Captain Moberley, 37th Dogras, is posted for plague duty.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., is posted to the Finance Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. E. A. Hamilton is granted twelve months' sick leave.

Mr. A. L. Tucker is posted from leave as Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravershaw officiates as Resident at Baroda.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The branch of the Oodoypore State Railway from Debari to Oodeypore has been opened for traffic.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Government have sanctioned the withdrawal of the company of Madras Sappers in Burma. No. 2 Company will consequently go to Bangalore and No. 1 Company to Secunderabad, instead of No. 3 Company, during the ensuing relief.

TRAGEDY AT BELGAUM.

TWO GIRLS MURDERED.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

News has been received in Poona of a shocking tragedy at Belgaum on Wednesday last. It appears that two young Eurasian girls, named Williamson, living in the Belgaum bazaar, were shot that night. The alleged murderers were a Mahomedan and a Madrasi butler. The latter has been arrested and has made a confession, in which he says that one of the girls was kept by his master, who is a military officer, and by his orders he shot the two girls with his master's revolver and cartridges. The Mahomedan is still at large.

Both girls died in the Belgaum Civil Hospital about 10 o'clock the same night.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There was 140 cases and 131 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 154: in Sadasiv 28 cases, 20 deaths; in Kasba 16 cases, 15 deaths; in Sukerwar 12 cases, 11 deaths; in Nana 13 cases, 10 deaths; in Ravewar 10 cases, 9 deaths; in Badhwar 8 cases, 9 deaths; in the Cantonment 12 cases, 8 deaths; in the suburban area 5 cases, 2 deaths; in the district 105 cases, 75 deaths; in Ghorpadi 16 cases, 5 deaths; in Kirkee 2 cases; in Kondhwe 10 cases, in Hadaspur 11 cases; in Bhamburda 6 cases, 6 deaths; in Solembra 9 cases; and in Kadus 6 cases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here this morning.

KOBE, AUG. 30.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste sailed for Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay, this morning, and is expected here on the 7th instant morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental left here for Aden yesterday evening.

The s. s. Parramatta left here at daylight to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 100 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4
3 per cent. Sterling Loan 113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper 66 3-8
Bar Silver 27 1-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,700,000, Increase £700,000; Public Deposits £7,000,000, Decrease £300,000; Other Deposits £40,300,000, Increase £800,000; Other Securities £22,800,000, Decrease £800,000; Notes and Gold £24,100,000, Increase £5,00,000. The Banks Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st September, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Date	Time occupied in transmission. Days	Hours
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

GOVERNMENT AND THE INVESTING PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

An important pronouncement of policy was made in the Council to-day by the Viceroy and Mr. Dawkins on the subject of the Presidency Banks.

Mr. Dawkins, in proposing the passing of the Presidency Banks Bill, explained it to be only a formal amendment which happened to be urgent and consequently could not be delayed to enable the proposals made from Bombay, for the inclusion of aided railway stocks, and from Madras for the inclusion of District Boards' securities to be sufficiently considered. Government, however, did not desire to return a simple answer of non-possumus in connection with them. On the contrary they considered the time had come for a revision of the whole matter. He sketched the history of the Presidency Banks and showed that, as Government Balances constituted eighty or ninety per cent of their capital in the busy season, Government connection with them involved the necessity of restrictions, and it was a question to what extent their present capital was large enough to ensure the necessary facility in producing Government money in cases of emergency. An historic instance was furnished on the occasion of the Orissa famine, which occurred when this was not the case. While this consideration had to be kept in view, the Government of India were of opinion generally that some relaxation was desirable, especially as regards assisted railways, which Government was so anxious to see developed, but which Colonel Gardiner had been able to show found the present arrangement a serious impediment to their growth. Regarding the question raised by Madras, also, the securities of District Boards being on the same plane as those of Municipalities, in which the Presidency Banks may deal, there was much to be said, and Government at any rate had no prejudice against District Boards' securities. The whole question, however, must be considered upon its merits, and, as no urgency existed, it would be taken up separately, Mr. Dawkins welcoming the fact that he would have the co operation of Colonel Gardiner's practical experience in connection therewith.

The Viceroy then said:—Mr. "Dawkins' speech represents the views held by the Government of India, who attached great importance to the matter and desiredan enlightened backing-up of public opinion in considering it. The present Bill was only a formal one to include securities, which only failed to find place in the present law because the Bombay Port Trust was not in existence when the law was made. Regarding assisted railway companies Government were disposed to relax the restrictions in the interests of the banks, and still more so in the interests of the investing public and the general advancement of India. While Government, however, were anxious to be generous they were also bound to be prudent. The Presidency Banks are not like ordinary banks. They differ in the bulk of their cash balance, or he might say their loanable captial is Government property. If this be subtracted there would not remain enough for them to do with. Government cannot afford to jeopardise this in the interests of general philanthropy. A reciprocal obligation, however, is involved not merely to help the banks: what is wanted being to enlarge the possibilities of employment of capital of the investing public. Government can only open the door for the investing public to step in, but an examination of the situation leads me to doubt whether the Presidency Banks, as at present organised, are sufficient for the duties entrusted to them. This has been felt, both in India and at Home, as was shown in the views recently expressed both by the Currency Commission and in Parliament.

"We now have 22,500 miles of open railway telegraph wires connecting all centres of India. Business has grown, and I look forward, once the currency difficulty is settled, to a great expansion of commercial activity. With all this advance banking has stood still like an old sailing ship among modern steamers. Local interests must be consulted, but must not be allowed to stand in the way of improved banking facilities, and, should it become possible eventually to establish a central bank for the whole of India, we shall have, on the hypothesis of a common currency, a link with the financial world at Home."

Referring to the Bank of Bengal's request that the Government of India should reconsider, in connection with the Presidency Banks Bill, the refusal of Lord Elgin's Government to add the securities of assisted branch lines to the other securities in which the Presidency Banks may deal, Mr. Dawkins, in the course of his speech in Council to day, said:—"There is, I think, no doubt that, as regards railways, the limitations of the Bank's operations to securities of guaranteed railways, is a serious impediment to the promotion of those assisted railways which Government has so often expressed their desire to encourage. I may say this is the conviction of my Honourable Colleague, Colonel Gardiner, whose great practical experience and knowledge lend much weight to his views, and I congratulate the Council that my Honourable Colleague will be able to take part in the consideration of this question. He knows where the shoe pinches, and his familiarity with every branch of railway organisation and with railway finance will supply Government with valuable suggestions. To what precise extent we shall be able to authorise Presidency Banks to deal in the securities of various classes of assisted railways, I shall not of course be expected to indicate at this moment. But, looking to the total capital of such branches and to the terms under which some of them are constructed, I do not think it will be impossible to devise such safeguards as would permit us to relax the prohibitions now placed upon Presidency Banks in regard to dealing in some of their securities."

Referring to the question raised by Madras on the subject of authorising Presidency Banks to deal in securities issued by District Boards, Mr. Dawkins said:—"Although this question is unconnected with that of railway development in so far as District Boards may, as in the case of the Tanjore Board, themselves guarantee railways, I think we may admit that this is a question presenting less difficulty. District Boards and Municipalities, in the securities of which latter the Presidency Bank may deal, are equally considered as local authorities under the Local Authorities Loans Act, of 1879, and require the same sanction from local Governments for their loan operations. Municipalities and Port Trusts of the three Presidency towns and the Bombay City Improvement Trust alone stand on a different footing, as, in the case of their operations, the sanction of the Government of India, in addition to that of Local Governments, is required. But we thought that the whole question of enlarging the area of securities in which Presidency Banks may deal might well be considered before full legislation were undertaken. No prejudice to District Boards is likely to arise from the delay. The request from Madras has not been previously pressed upon the Government and there is no urgency for it. As a matter of fact District Boards alone invariably prefer to borrow from Government to borrowing in the open market, as they can get better terms from Government. Up to the present moment, only two District Boards have raised money in the open market."

The rest of the business of the meeting was purely formal. It comprised the passing of the Presidency Banks Bill and the postponement of the Central Provinces Bill to the next meeting; Mr. Rivaz explaining that certain suggestions and criticisms had been brought up at the last moment by lawyers in the Central Provinces which rendered this desirable, but that the matter was not urgent."

The next meeting is fixed for this day week.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF VICEROY'S TRIP INTO THE SIMLA HILLS.

It is understood that the Viceroy's proposed trip into the interior will probably be abandoned owing to the threatened scarcity.

CROP PROSPECTS.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

A few more showers have fallen in Kathiawar, but the advance of the south-westerly winds in this direction proves altogether local, and unlikely to penetrate into Rajputana. The whole of the rest of India continues practically rainless.

A DISTINGUISHED YOUNG C. S.

Mr. W. S. Adie, who is joining the Accounts Branch of the Finance Department, is one of the most distinguished of the young civilians in India, having been Wrangler and in the Cambridge Uni-

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, to be unpaid attache at Bombay Command Headquarters with effect from the date of his joining, (Article 69 E), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part 1.

Military Works Department.—On relief of his duties as Mint Master, Bombay, Major Porter, R. E. is posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works.

On return from privilege leave, Major Porter, R. E., is transferred from the Bombay Division to the Karachi Division, Military Works.

It is notified for information that the Government of India have been pleased to decide that, in special cases of long and expensive tours of inspection advances of travelling allowance may be granted to gazetted officers employed under the Military Department, the amount of the advance being limited to a sum sufficient to cover the officer's travelling allowance for one month. Applications for advances under this decision should be submitted for orders of the Government of India through the Controller, Military Accounts, with full particulars of the tour it is proposed to undertake, and an estimate of the expenses that are likely to be incurred thereon. Such advances when sanctioned should be adjusted, at the latest, in the month following that in which they are drawn.

TELEGRAFIC SERVICE DIRECT WITH YOMBA, BRI. CENT. AFRICA.

NO PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, India, it is notified that it has been decided that, should an officer of Royal Artillery, who is a candidate for both Mountain Artillery (British or Native) and Asiatic Artillery, be selected for either, his name shall be removed from the list of applicants for the other.

It is notified for information that telegrams for Yomba (British Central Africa) can now be sent direct to that station, via Dilolo in Bay and the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line, instead of having as hitherto to be sent to Mozambique to be posted thence to Yomba.

With reference to Bombay Command Order No. 254, of 1899, it is notified that owing to the prevalence of plague the Presidential Assault at-Arms which was to have commenced at Poona on 4th September, has been abandoned.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Bridges, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 16th Bombay Infantry, for one year,—pension service, ninth year commenced 25th March; Lieutenant Bigg-Wither, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, for one year,—pension service, seventh year commenced 28th January.

The undermentioned officers have leave off absence:—Royal Scots, 2nd Battalion—Captain and Adjudent Duncan, 12 months from 1st November, on private affairs. Royal Artillery—Major Wood (Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command), 8 months on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery.—Captain Thwaites, 53rd Field Battery, 3 months, urgent private affairs, extension.—Royal Engineers,—Major Andrews Speed, 3 months, medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India; so much of Bombay Command Order No. 492, of 1899, as relates to this officer is cancelled.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Presidential Assault-at-Arms, which was fixed to take place from Monday next, has been abandoned owing to the prevalence of plague in Poona; and, until further orders, native troops and followers of British and Native troops, who have arrived in Poona to take part therein, will remain in strict segregation, and will not return to their stations immediately. Several competitors from Bombay, Neemuch, Deesa, Mhow, Ahmednagar, Kamptee, Bhuj, and Deoli have arrived, and a large camp has been pitched for them near Wanowri.

The drawing for the Poona Junior Polo Tournament took place at the Pavilion. The following are the results:—Poona Gymkhana versus R.A., "A" team; Byes—Poona Horse; R. A., "B" Team; 1st Bombay Lancers; 1st Madras Lancers; 20th Hussars; Bombay Gymkhana; and Royal Scots. Matches will be played on Tuesday. The first match will be between Poona and R. A., "A" Team; 2nd match between 1st Madras Lancers and 20th Hussars; and 3rd match between Bombay Gymkhana and Royal Scots. The final match will be played on Monday.

Lord Sandhurst will be "At Home" on the Polo Ground on Thursday next instead of at Ganeshkind.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MACAULAY.

It is with regret that the death of Captain Kenneth Macaulay has to be recorded, the sad event occurring early yesterday morning. Deceased had been in ill-health for some time past, and went into St. George's Hospital about ten days ago. He gradually grew worse, and, despite medical aid, died on Friday morning.

Captain Macaulay followed the profession of marine surveyor, starting business in Bombay in 1894, previous to which he was an officer in the mercantile marine, and the last vessel he commanded was the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, now known as the R. I. M. steamer Canning. Deceased, soon after he relinquished his service on sea, entered into partnership with Captain A. C. Clark, Lloyd's surveyor, the combination lasting eight years. In 1893 he restarted business on his own account, and was appointed surveyor to the P. and O. Company, the B. I. S. N. Company, and the Austrian Lloyd Company. He had frequently served Government as an assessor in marine courts of enquiry. Deceased was very well known in Bombay, and his death caused has great regret among his friends. The event is the more sad as the death of his brother, the late Mr. W. M. Macaulay occurred quite recently.

The funeral took place last evening at Sewri Cemetery, and was largely attended.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 31.

MR. S. D. FRY, the District Judge, left for Poona last evening by the mail train, to join his new appointment as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. Mr. Lord, I.C.S., arrived this morning by the Bombay mail train to take charge of the office of District Judge in place of Mr. Fry. After the departure of Mr. Gilmore McCorkell for England, on leave, Mr. Fry worked here as District and Sessions Judge, for nearly four years, during which period he was known to be a very considerate and sympathetic judge. His sentences in cases of convictions in criminal trials were the lowest possible, consistent with adequate award. On this side, he was considered one of the ablest of judges.

Great changes in the Revenue Department are expected here. It is said that Mr Aitkin, I.C.S., on his arrival from England, in a week or two, will come out here as Collector, Mr. P. J. Mead, who is to arrive by the next English mail is to be First Assistant Collector. Mr. Frederick Pratt is likely to be appointed Collector of Kaira in place of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, C.S., who is going on leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. has been appointed Acting Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Mr Dracup, before his last appointment, was Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate at Borsad in the Kaira District. It is known here that Mr. Dracup will be confirmed as Presidency Magistrate of Bombay after a period of three months or so.

Mr. Beram haw Dinshaw Dalal of Broach has secured the opium farm of the Ahmedabad District for the year 1899-1900, commencing from August 1. Mr. Behramshaw had the opium farm of the Panch Mahal District last year.

The ganja-bhang farm for the ensuing year has been given by the Collector to the highest bidder, Tribhovandas Purbhudas, for Rs. 12,000. Last year the same contractor had the farm of ganja and bhang for Rs. 9,000.

It is rumoured that several mills will stop work owing to the impending drought, as the stock at present in the mills is very great, and most probably there will be little or no demand of piece-goods in the district. For this reason a large number of millhands will be thrown out of employment for some time

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Persia, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Paost, Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted.
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Acore Grand Bassam interrupted.
Communications via Hong Kong West, via Halifax, and via Bermuda interrupted for all the West India Islands and places except Cuba, Jamaica and republic of Haiti.
Communications via Hong Kong East, via Halifax, and via Bermuda open.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

I was meditating sadly the other day on the Decay of Fiction. Some great man had been speaking in public, with the contempt natural to Exaltedness, on the flood of rubbish in Fiction with which we are now deluged. No one asked him how much of the rubbish he was himself compelled to read, how much he was expected to buy, how the flood of rubbish affected his library or his work, and how far the waters of this deluge had as yet climbed up his legs. Nobody is left, he lamented, who can write a novel compared with the illustrious men and women who have been. Nobody asked him how much he read of the contemporary fiction in order to arrive at this general conclusion. However, these things naturally made me melancholy, because I have always maintained that we have some very good novelists still among us; and because, as I do not pretend to read the hundreds of novels that are every year printed, if not published, and as I do not know anybody who does read them, I can ask no advice or opinion from those qualified to speak, and I really cannot understand what the deluge means. For instance, I am credibly informed that out of the many, the very many, novels published during the last six months the vast majority never reach a circulation of more than a few hundreds, which go to the circulating libraries. This being the case, one would like to ask if anyone is the worse for the production of so many books. Since very, very few people get the chance of reading them, does it matter who her they are good or bad? It is, however, saddening to read these things and to be told that there is a deluge going on, with never a Noah's Ark in sight.—and a deluge of so terrible a kind that nobody knows where its waters are flowing.

It is very likely that a great deal of rubbish is produced. But book-sellers do not "stock" this rubbish; people do not buy it; and it drops into immediate oblivion; rather, it never emerges from oblivion. Again, these people who talk about the enormous output cannot get away from London; they think that all the books are published for London; the London papers try to review all the books as if they were meant for London; it is forgotten that this city contains only an eighth part of the population of the three kingdoms, to say nothing about our colonies, India, and the United States. Is it impossible to realise that the books published in London go over the whole of the world inhabited by the Anglo-Celtic race, that the verdict of a London club smoking-room is not decisive, and that the public for whom authors write is far greater than the mind of the average man can ever comprehend? If we could realise this fact, I believe we should hear a great deal less about the flood and the deluge, and the rest of it.

Comfort came to me in another fashion, quite unexpectedly. I opened a novel; I turned accidentally to the end; I found there a collection of advertisements and press notices of other novels published by the same publisher. I read these press notices. Presently a wave of joyful emotion swept over me and carried me out of myself. The Illustrious One who spoke, I discovered, was all wrong; he knows nothing about it. There is no deluge at all, only a gentle but irresistible upward rise of the tide. Fiction is safe; fiction was never safer; novelists are at their highest point of greatness; the novel never was greater. I will prove it to you. I will give you some of the opinions of the Press: (1) "A. D." is in the front rank of novelists; he is a Rembrandt among novelists. His book will take its place by the side of the Hebrew histories in the Apocrypha." For this book the "most fastidious critic would give in exchange a wilderness of the deadliest trash which publishers call fiction." Here is another author He ranks with Dumas. Here is another. A well-known critic says of him that he has produced "that rarest of rare things, a book." Another says that this is the best book of the year: a "book to read, to keep, to ponder over, to remember." Of another author, he is compared by one writer with Defoe and by another with Swift. Here is another writer who has also produced the best book of the year; he is compared with Me sonnier. Of still another we are told that we are not likely to see its rival in our time. Need we go on? There are more. But these extracts are enough to show that fiction is still—and more than ever—the honour and the glory of our country. What can be said in greater praise of a man than to compare him with Swift, Defoe, and Meissonnier; to acknowledge that he has written that "rarest of all rare things, a book;" or that his work will stand in future beside the Hebrew histories in the Apocrypha? Nothing so good, so appreciative, was ever said of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, or "George Eliot." Therefore our modern novelists are greatly superior to those who have gone before, and when Exalted Ones in public capacities deplore the decay of fiction they know not what they talk about. Courage, therefore, my friends. Let us once more lift up our hearts.

It is too late to recommend an exhibition whose doors will be closed when these columns appear. I may, however, place on record that there has been held an exhibition of quite a uncommon kind. There were industries of all kinds in full progress; there was a slice cut out of a farm; there were farm industries, such-box making and the like; there was a woman's work of all kinds; there were Caffir kraals, Indian children, Zulus, people of every nationality under the sun; it was, in fact, the exhibition of the Salvation Army's practical work. As to their social side—this practical work—I have arrived at the conclusion, after every possible inquiry and personal investigation, that it is a very great work that they have set on foot; that the organisation is unequalled, and the self-sacrifice of the workers is unique in the history of humane and philanthropic effort. I separate the religious side from the social side, though these people would not allow of such a separation; but even those who most widely differ from their religious methods should be led to form just conclusions as to their practical work. They can only do this by actually visiting their shelters, their workshops, and their colony.

They have found another *oubliette* in the Tower. It is described as a vaulted chamber seven feet across and oval in shape, approached by a shaft, down which the prisoner was lowered. Once in the vault there was no light for him, no air, no sound of any other human creature. How long would life remain for such a prisoner? In Alnwick Castle there are two such *oubliettes*, one below the other; the man at the bottom must have had a mere glimmer of light. I have sometimes doubted whether these horrible places were actually used for the confinement of prisoners; this doubt was removed by going into an *oubliette* of the Castle of Loches, in France. Here there was a barred window looking upon a very narrow passage, into which a feeble light penetrated The stone of the dungeon floor within was worn down by the feet of the miserable prisoners, who clung to the bars to catch a the glimmer of light vouchsafed them. When I think of an *oubliette*, I remember the worn stones and the years of trampling which could wear them down, and the wretched captive doomed to solitude, idleness, and darkness.

They have also found cannon balls of stone and iron, which someone connects with Wyatt's rebellion. Did Wyatt fire cannon at the Tower? I do not find the facts so stated. On the other hand, in the year 1471, the Vice-Admiral Falconbridge, natural son of the Earl of Kent, and nephew of the Earl of Warwick, did undoubtedly place his cannon in position and did fire upon the City, and, no doubt, upon the Tower as well. The stone cannon balls were his, not Wyatt's, one may be pretty sure. The point might be settled by any antiquary who knows when stone cannon balls went out of use and were replaced by those of iron. Falconbridge's cannonade seems to have done very little harm, and as nothing is said about damage to the houses or the people of the City, perhaps it was entirely confined to a duel between the Vice-Admiral's cannon planted on the Surrey side and the Tower on the other side, and was probably intended for nothing more than a diversion to occupy the garrison of the Tower while Falconbridge forced London Bridge with some of his men—in which he failed, and seized upon Aldgate with the others—in which also he failed. Finally, he withdrew with his ships, surrendered to Edward, and for some reason or other, after a promise of pardon, was caught and executed. It was a splendid time for executions; decapitation was the sovereign remedy, and promises were as lightly regarded as the leaves of the Red or the White Rose.

There is every reason to fear that the people who want to disfigure Fleet-street and to hide the front of their one church, St. Dunstan's, will succeed. They have got the Chancellor's leave, which seems to settle the matter. But there is still a possible, though not a very probable, way out, if the opponents can make up their minds to take it. Perhaps they may. The proposal at present is only to block up one side of the church, the west side; the other side is protected for the present by "ancient lights." The statue of Queen Elizabeth, therefore, will not be hidden away for ever. It is strange that the parishioners of St. Dunstan's are unconsciously following the former custom of the City in blocking up the churches with houses. Anyone may see an example of this method in the ancient church of St. Ethelburga, the front of which is entirely blocked. In Cheapside the Bow Church is also blocked on its north side; so is St. Peter's, Cornhill. I think that St. Olave's, Jewry, now destroyed, was blocked, and there are other churches once treated in the same manner. But the grievous point about St. Dunstan's will be the destruction of the most picturesque bit of a very picturesque street.

The whole of Fleet-street has but two churches. Compare this with Cheapside, or with any City thoroughfare. The reason is simple. The City parishes were all, or nearly all, formed and settled long before the Norman Conquest. Nothing proves more conclusively the denseness of the population in the tenth and eleventh centuries than the number of the City churches. At that time Fleet-street was hardly a suburb. When the riverside began to be settled there was, first, a Royal palace, then a monastery, and then the palace and religious houses of bishops and nobles. Naturally no one lived there except the Royal family and the monks. Then a parish was formed, with a parish church; then another parish and parish church. Fields and gardens stretched out north to the highway of Holborn, called by the Saxons the Military Way. The filling-up of these fields with houses and streets took a long time. In the sixteenth century there were fields and gardens at the back of the houses in Fleet-street, which was, however, by that time lined with houses. The street itself is spoken of as early as the thirteenth century, when it had a certain number of houses or buildings in it. An astonishing number of well-known and distinguished people are associated with Fleet-street. Michael Drayton, General Monk, Praise God Barebones, and Shenstone are a few of them. Here lived many generations of printers, beginning with Wynkyn de Worde. This has been a great street for publishing of all kinds, and of late newspaper publishing. As for the church of St. Dunstan's, the present church was built in 1833. There are pictures in plenty of the old church, the south side of which at one time was concealed by a row of small shops. Here were the two famous figures which beat the quarters; they were set up in 1671. When the church was taken down the figures were taken to the Marquis of Hertford's villa in Regent's Park, where I daresay, they still remain.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE August Bank Holiday has been celebrated in the cycling world, by its camping fixtures for many years. One of these in the South of England has disappeared, but the North of England Cyclists' Meet at Harrogate, continues to flourish, and attracted large contingents of campers from Loudon, Newcastle, Dublin, Bedford, Birmingham, and other parts. They came on motors, and by train, and a few brought their cycles with them, but the actual riding of a cycle is not the be-all and end-al of the cyclists' camp. Comic sports, decorated tents, musical entertainments, interchange of hospitality, fireworks and illuminations, combine to make a festive holiday in which, after all, cycling plays quite a secondary part, although the supporters of the fixture are themselves cyclists.

In London, on Bank Holiday, the most important race was the match between Emile Bouhours and R. Palmer, at the Crystal Palace, for a distance of 100 kilometres. It was the third and final race for the century cup. At Easter, Palmer beat Chase; at Whitsun, Bouhours beat Botts; and this was the winning heat when Bouhours met Palmer. The pace was a cracker, set by motor tandems, and though Palmer was in front at first, the clock-work regularity of Bouhours, and his admirably even style told in his favour, and he won by a couple of laps, in world's record time. On the way, he broke the most interesting of records, the hour, doing a distance of 34 miles, 740 yards. This is the best done in England, but the world's best is credited to E. Taylor, who covered 35 miles, 698 yards, in Paris, last week. 39 miles 83 yards, has been done on a motorcycle, so the human animal is beginning to get left.

The ways of our police are still past finding out. They do so love to worry cyclists, and let murderers pass uncaught. For catching unmuzzled dogs, or a lady wheeling on a footh-path, or a cyclist doing 13 instead of 12 an hour, our men are tremendously fine fellows, but give them a bold burglar, or a Jack the Ripper to catch, and their eyesight fails them in a most singular fashion. One of the meanest of the Policemankind is on duty at Retford. To him, one early morning before day-break, appeared a cyclist, whose lamp was out. The rider asked the policeman for a light, and the lamp was re-lit, and no more trouble was expected. But the harmful unnecessary summons followed, and in court the cyclist explained that he was a miner, going to work, and as miners are forbidden to carry matches, he asked the policeman for one as soon as he was aware that his lamp had jolted out. Such a plea was impossible to disregard and the case was dismissed, but what a paltry figure that constable cuts!

Another police story is of a plain-clothed constable on the prowl for scorchers. A rider became aware of someone hanging on. This annoyance made him hustle a bit to try and shake the leech off. But the hanger-on stuck to his man, even to his destination, and dismounting said,—"I am a police officer. I see this is where you live, so I need not trouble you for your address, kindly give me your name, as I shall have to take a summons against you for furious driving." The moral is, do not take on strangers unawares, or perhaps, a better one is to do a sudden swerve when a leech sticks on, and so forcibly detach him by bringing him over.

A Lady does not often figure in charge of furious driving, but on one of the reputed weaker sex was included in a batch of victims at a North London police court lately. When coming to her case, the magistrate remarked that the lady's case was not so serious as the others, as women could not go the speed of men. But a constable dashed all such chivalrous notions to the ground. The lady, he said was the hottest of the lot, or words to that effect. She was cutting out the pace, and the mere men-things were hanging on behind, with varying degrees of success. After this evidence as to her prowess, the lady was elevated to manhood rank in that she had to pay her fine and costs on the same scale as the other offenders.

A mild sensation was created the other day on the platform of the railway station at Greenock. A lady had come down to see a friend off by train, and not content with the usual leave takings, she mounted her bicycle at the moment of the train's departure, and riding alongside the starting train, kept up her conversation until the last available moment, when she came to the end of the platform. The officials were too astounded to require from the settlers a receipt, and that will ensure the proper distribution of the water, and bind them to conform to the regulations of the Colony, such as from experience elsewhere have proved to be necessary. By means of the procedure laid down in the Bill, the issue of separate leases will be avoided, the conditions relating to tenure being conveniently recorded in the register prescribed in Section 9 of the Bill. The Bill is based on the provisions of Act III of 1893, which has been found to work with great success in a similar tract under the Chenab Canal in the Punjab. Following Section 8 of that Act, the alienation of occupancies in the Colony, without the sanction of the revenue authorities, is prohibited.

Cyclists should bear in mind that the Dunlop Co. manufacture every requisite for the renovation and repairing of pneumatic tyres, a list of which will be found on the last page of the Company's booklet "All about Dunlop Tyres for 1899."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Armstrong, Capt W H
Butler, Mr M S D
Cutterbuck, Lt C R
D-Mynn, Mr A L M
Dixon, Capt A R
Howard, Lt F G
Knox, Mr G D
Lazarus, Mr E
Leonard, Mr Hugh
Mill, Mr H
Moore, Mr L G
Phillips, Mr J
Porter, Major G M
Riley, Mr A
Swinhoe, Mr C D
Sevastopulo, Mr
Taylor, Mr E E
Young, Mr E H

FOR ADEN.

Alli Bawa Savant Sohari wife and child
Chandraoal
Jemindar Mahomed Khan
Kaid, Mr C
Macaulay, Mr L A

OCCUPANTS (SIND) ACT.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Special Occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The statement of objects and reasons explains that the Bill has been framed with the object of enabling Government to grant in the waste lands which will be brought under irrigation by the Jamrao Canal occupancies under special conditions, so as to facilitate the work of colonisation, and enable the Government to require from the settlers arrangements that will ensure the proper distribution of the water, and bind them to conform to the regulations of the Colony, such as from experience elsewhere have proved to be necessary. By means of the procedure laid down in the Bill, the issue of separate leases will be avoided, the conditions relating to tenure being conveniently recorded in the register prescribed in Section 9 of the Bill. The Bill is based on the provisions of Act III of 1893, which has been found to work with great success in a similar tract under the Chenab Canal in the Punjab. Following Section 8 of that Act, the alienation of occupancies in the Colony, without the sanction of the revenue authorities, is prohibited.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, who leaves Simla early in November, proposes visiting Rangoon, Mandalay and up to Myitkyina, and then goes to Bhamo, Thayetmyo, Prome, Rangoon and Calcutta.

FROM the 19th to the 25th instant, no Europeans, 10 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 241 Hindus and 39 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 306; the death-rate being 30.1, and the mean for the ten previous years

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. KATHIAWAR.

CONSIDERABLE interest centred in the opening of the annual match between these teams yesterday on the maidan. The visit

delightful for a healthy youngster blessed with a keen interest in the much which he was learning, and in the life's which he was also ely and cautiously teaching." We sympathise with him then and later, when, an older man, he finds the wild, free, picturesque region changed, and "the memory suddenly came back to me of what my life had been wont to be less than ten short years ago; although progress and advancement were the things for which I had worked and striven wholeheartedly, somehow it seemed to me for the moment that it was not only the river and its angry waters which had lost their well-loved freedom. Together we had shared the wild life which we had known and loved in the past; together in the present we went soberly working in chains." An article on "Wild Fowl Shooting in the Outer Hebrides" is a record of a successful and happy few weeks' shooting and walking geese, wild swan, duck, woodcock, snipe, heron, seal, &c., among the wild cliffs and seas of the Hebrides. "Experiences in a Quarantine Camp" gives the proceedings at Khanpur for protecting the Punjab from plague. Zack's "On Trial" is continued. A long appreciation of the late John Cook and his tourist-work is interesting, showing the development in modern travelling for convenience and comfort, practically due to that enterprising business man. Sir Herbert Maxwell discourses on "Our Obligations to Wild Animals" as a set-off to the opinions of the Ladies at the Liberal Congress who accused him of heartless views in regard to wild animals and birds. "A Bedouin's Vengeance" is still unpaid, but promises well. "The Pavilion and the Links" compares old and new golfers and cricketers, rather to the advantage of the new. "The Military Aspect of the Boer War" is a thoughtful paper on the present crisis, drawing morals from past events in the same region. Mr. A. Lang has an instructive article on "History as she ought to be wrote." "The Loss of Moshi" gives a not too flattering account of our marching and countermarching, and our muddling generally in the Niger region.

MACMILLAN for August gives its readers eight papers, priority being accorded to "Valda Hanem," the Turkish story, which reaches a most melancholy and interesting juncture. "The Lake of the Mournful Cry" describes a gloomy tarn in Wales, to visit which requires strength of mind on the part of the tourist, even if he be an ardent fisherman. "The Ranee's Journey" is a most amusing, and we quite believe true, account of the elaborate preliminaries for the migration to the hills of a typical Ranee, and its subsequent, very subsequent, realisation. The wonder, indeed, is that it was accomplished before the hot weather of the year following. H. J. Bourchier, the writer, promises a paper describing other of the Ranee's wanderings later. A paper on "Anglo-Saxon Womanhood" shows us the honored and useful lives which women of the upper classes in England led in the time of King Alfred. "A Plea for the Domestic Servant" tries to account for the falling-off in the excellence of service by the general change of habits in Great Britain, and the alteration in circumstances that such an age of innovation as the present produces. "How Tim Morgan was Convinced" is a short, pathetic story of the power that lies in a determined boycott. "Man's Love for Nature" is a pensive article by E. J. Newell. The story "Savrola," by Winston Spencer Churchill, is continued, and brings the President's wife into a very critical position, from which the Radical hero rescues her with admirable presence of mind.

MAJOR D. B. SPENCER, I. M. S., through Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta, has published a Record of Indian Fevers that deserves the attention of the profession. The author has, in the course of hospital and private practice, collected a large number of fever charts, which are embodied in book-form with the results of his experience. He acknowledges the peculiar difficulty of diagnosing in a country like India, where malaria underlies and influences nearly every form of disease. He treats of the same forms of fever dealt with in the text-books, and adds to the number tropical fevers, which he defines as a fever of a combined type with an average duration of a week, liable to internal complications such as pneumonia or enteritis, not of malarial origin nor through enteric fever, though it may resemble either, not contagious or infectious and caused by blood-poisoning from the intestinal canal. The key to this disease he considers to be the important part the skin plays in tropical countries in eliminating, or suddenly failing to eliminate, effete matters from the blood. The result is blood-poisoning and fever, the next complication being a failure of the liver to perform its elimination function. This form does not appear to have received sufficient attention in the text-books. Many other subjects of equal interest are treated in these pages.

THE CENTURY Midsummer number is, as usual, full of interesting and well-illustrated articles and stories. There are two serial tales, besides some short amusing ones. "Alexander's Invasion of India" is still going on. John Burroughs contributes a charming article on "Glimpses of Wild Life about my Cabin." Articles on Tornadoes, Thunderstorms and Electrical Discharges are interesting and seasonable. "The Churches of Auvergne" and "The People of the Reindeer" are fresh from the pens of late travellers. "The River of Tea" is an interesting paper on the tea Industry of Hankow. "Franklin as Jack of all Trades" must surely exhaust all that can be said about him. Two papers on different angles of the Cuban problem complete this very generous issue of "The Century."

THE HINDU-PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find from the issue of your paper of 31st ult., that a match between representative teams of Hindoos and Parsees will be played shortly. Thanks of all the lovers of cricket are due to Messrs. D. J. Tata and J. M. F. Patel, the two champions of native cricket, for bringing about this important fixture. Such a match was talked of in previous years, but it was not arranged as in the opinion of the leaders of native cricket Hindoos were unworthy of such a high honour. It was admitted that some of the Bombay players were above the average and could with credit be selected to do battle for the Hindoos. But, as the others were not up to the level of their mates, what was claimed as the due of Hindoos generally was not given them. It was entirely lost sight of that players from other parts of the presidency could be selected to form an eleven along with Bombay, and thus a truly representative team put in the field. However, this is a matter of the past, and should not be raked up as it would serve no useful purpose. "Better late than never" is a maxim which must be known to all, and, that the Parsees are followers of this there can be no doubt. It cannot be gainsaid that the Hindoos, with their steadily increasing skill in the game, have been gradually securing the support of European players, not only in Bombay, but also in the mofussil; and, if their Parsee friends had not come in time to recognise the just claims of the Hindoos to a representative match with themselves, their European friends would have ere long arranged one with the Presidency. For such an honour I look at no later date than the next season, and in this I will be borne out by many.

Let me now turn my attention to a couple of matters in connection with this match, which is looked forward to with so much interest by all lovers of the game.

The 1st is as regards the umpires. I would like both of these to be selected from outside the two communities. If Mr. Tata were to secure the services of a couple of players from the Bombay Gymkhana, the latter would readily give their aid. Why I particularly want foreign umpires is because I am anxious for thoroughly good feeling between the two communities. I have several times seen in the local matches that, when a player has been given L. b. w. or st., the player complains of the umpire: that he is unfair, partial, and so on. I very much wish that any cause for such bickerings shall not exist, and there should at all times be a friendly "shake" between the two communities. I should even like the two teams to lunch together in the same tent. But this is a contingency which we may not expect for a decade or so. If the Bombay Gymkhana cannot give us two umpires, let the Islam Gymkhana be requested to that end; in the event of the latter not being able, let each team select such a person for umpire as would rise equal to the occasion, and give his decision in a fair, impartial, and straight-forward manner.

The next matter to which I wish to refer is the weakness of the Bombay Hindoos in the department of fielding. The players who hail from Poona are very smart, and can without any hesitation be relied on. Of the three places that have to be filled I would like that Mr. Modak be asked to fill one for doing service behind the sticks. He is extremely smart at his work, besides a good bat and an active fielder generally. Mr. Telang of the Hindu Gymkhana may be asked to fill another place. He is a sharp field, and, if he does not go on hitting, can be relied upon for a big score. The remaining place may be assigned to some man from Kathiawar, either a good bowler or a good bat. The Hindoos, constituted as above, if they do not get funky, can with safety hope for a good victory, and this Hindu-Parsee match will be an annual fixture and a precursor of a Presidency-Hindu Match. Hoping this will find a corner in your next issue. Yours, &c.,

KAISARE.

THE MUNICIPAL HEAD CLERKSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal to employ an outsider in the place of Head Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Standing Committee's Office, not only throws a reflection on the Municipal Service but also ruins the prospects of the existing members of the establishment and thereby injures even those who are dependent for their living on the bread-winner. If none of the clerks is deemed fit to fill the post of office manager as well as that of Head Clerk, and if the Commissioner thinks that his men have prior claims on his attention, the future of the Standing Committee's establishment can be better imagined than described. Deprived of encouragement in their own department and debarred from every chance elsewhere, they must live in despair, and worn out with age and service retire with no other recollection than having suffered injustice and wrong at the hands of their employers. If one official could manage the department better, I see why it cannot be worked now without making the staff despondent and inert. I do not think it necessary that a man should be employed on Rs. 100 with a view that he may learn the duties of office manager and thereafter step up the post on the latter's demise or retirement. If this was to obtain in the future it will not, I submit, be impracticable in the future. The allegation that no suitable clerk can be found in the whole Municipality for the post either of Head Clerk or Office Manager causes no small amount of ridicule and makes all concerned the laughing stock of the public in general. Yours, &c.,

DEGREE.

THE PLAGUE IN MANDVIE.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

MR. J. LEASK, acting Health Officer of Bombay, has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner his report on the—(a). Number of Plague-infected houses in B Ward in 1896, 1897, 1898. (b). What special sanitary defects or other conditions exists at Mandvi on account of which three successive epidemics have started from that place. (c). Whether he can suggest any means to prevent a fourth epidemic starting from Mandvi.

(a). The number of houses infected is as follows:—

1896	..	...	...	..	...	391
1897	...	...	...	...	...	570
1898	...	...	...	...	...	62

(b) I do not think it is possible for any one to give any definite reason or explanation why the various outbreaks have commenced in Mandvi, but the following may be the causes:—

1. The proximity of the docks and harbour allowing facilities for the passage of rats from vessels to the shore.

2. The whole or practically the whole of the grain and seed trade of the City is confined to Mandvi.

3. The custom of having godowns on the ground floors of dwelling houses in which grain, seed, and other articles of merchandise are stored.

4. The enormous rat population drawn by the grain godowns and the Railway yards at Wari Bunder and Carnac Bridge, where grain is unloaded.

5. The disinclination of the Hindu population to kill rats.

6. Large tenement houses imperfectly ventilated.

7. The old defective system of drainage giving cover to rats.

8. Very full and wasted water supply causing dampness.

9. Possibly the habits and mode of life of certain classes of the population which render them more susceptible to infection.

These are reasons which occur to me, bearing in mind that rats are admitted to be one of the important means by which the infection of Plague is carried.

(c). If another epidemic is to spread from Mandvi, it is not, I fear, within the bounds of human power to prevent it by the means at our disposal, but we may mitigate its severity.

To effectually prevent another epidemic in Mandvi, there are only, I think, two courses open; these are:—

1st. Burn down the whole of the District.

2nd. Evacuate the whole of the houses, and place a cordon of military or police to prevent re-occupation.

These means, however, cannot be practically applied.

It is, I believe, generally admitted that the infection lies in the house, that is, when one case appears in any house the house becomes infected; there might therefore be a rule that if a second case occurs within ten days, the whole of the floor or portion of the building should be vacated and disinfected and re-occupation not permitted for one month.

If it be possible the storage of grain, seeds and any other description of merchandise likely to attract rats should be prohibited on the ground floors of dwelling houses. A proper system of death registration should be brought into operation, and no body should be disposed off without the production of a medical certificate; this of course would insure the detection of all cases, or, at any rate, most of the cases of plague.

Energetic action in the whole district for the extermination of rats by the engagement of special men in large numbers, the digging up and closing of all ratholes and burrows, with a view to reduce, as far as possible, the risk and danger of re-infection of houses by the agency of rats.

Medical advice and treatment must be provided gratuitously to the poor, and lastly, inoculation should be encouraged by every possible means.

I forward herewith copy of a valuable report from Dr. Cayley, the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division.

DR. CAYLEY'S REPORT.

The special sanitary defects that exist at Mandvi on account of which the three successive epidemics have started from that place are, in my opinion, as follows:—

1. The large number of godowns used for storing grain on the ground floors of inhabitated houses.

2. The overcrowding of the buildings.

The first of these sanitary defects is peculiar to Mandvi, and to this can be traced the permanence of the Plague in Mandvi.

Since plague first appeared in Bombay, Mandvi has never been really free from the disease. In fact plague has become endemic in Mandvi, forming a centre from which the successive epidemics start. The conditions that favour the survival of the virus of plague in Mandvi, must be sought for by determining in what respect Mandvi differs from the other parts of Bombay. The presence of these godowns is the only important point of difference that I have been able to detect. The intimate connection that exists between rats and Plague is well known. Every godown in Mandvi swarms with rats, attracted there by the stored grain. The virus of Plague soon dies out, if its virulence is not kept up by its passage through susceptible animals of human beings.

In Mandvi the susceptible rats form the connecting link which keeps the plague alive from epidemic to epidemic. The rats attracted to the houses by the stored grain get attacked with the disease, and infect the houses and form the starting point of an epidemic. In spite of the mortality from Plague amongst the rats, their numbers are kept up owing to the proximity of Mandvi to the Docks as well as by the attraction which the grain has for rats from all parts of Bombay.

The plague therefore never has a chance to die out altogether in Mandvi, as it is kept alive in the intervals between epidemics by affecting these constantly replaced and susceptible rats. Those rats, as stated above, infect the houses, and when the seasonal conditions are such as to allow of the rapid multiplication of the Bacilli, a fresh epidemic starts from the infected houses in Mandvi.

The special sanitary defect in Mandvi is thus the existence of grain godowns in dwelling houses. Grain stored in proper godowns is not a source of danger as there are no dwelling rooms to be infected by rat, that may be suffering from plague.

Although these godowns in dwelling houses are the special factor which makes Mandvi the endemic centre from which the Plague epidemics start still this condition alone would not be sufficient if the houses were properly built as regards ventilation. There is hardly a house in Mandvi which possesses through ventilation. A number of the houses face on to a narrow road, but at the back there is only a narrow sweeper's gully, 2 to 3 feet wide, on the other side of which is another many storied house. Those which are the most sanitary buildings in Mandvi, are practically back to back houses a condition which has over and over again been shown to be most favourable for the permanence of infectious disease. In some towns in England, for instance, Typhus fever was not eradicated until all the blocks of back to back houses were removed. Besides these buildings with a frontage on a street, there are many more houses which have no frontage at all. The approach to the front is by narrow alleys, about 5 feet wide, and except for a narrow sweeper's gully, none of these houses have any other means of ventilation. The whole of Mandvi on the west side of the Railway Line is thus absolutely devoid of ventilation, forming a focus which is in every respect the most favourable for the prevalence of an epidemic disease of the type of Plague, and when added to this, there is the special factor of the grain godowns in dwelling houses, we have the necessary conditions and sanitary defects to account in full for the fact that the successive epidemics of Plague have started from Mandvi.

The means to prevent a fourth epidemic arising from Mandvi clearly follow from the above, i.e.

1. The removal of all grain stored in dwelling houses.

2. To absolutely prohibit grain or any similar article of food, that might attract rats, from being stored in dwelling houses.

3. The removal of those buildings which interfere with the ventilation of others. To do this efficiently would involve practically a rebuilding of Mandvi, to be so carried out that every building should have an air space in front and back of at least the height of the building on one side, and of half the height on the other. By this means only can proper through ventilation be secured, and conditions produced which are unfavourable to the continuance of Plague. It will be found far cheaper in the end to deal with this question of Mandvi thoroughly and at once, as plague is likely to survive permanently in Mandvi as long as the present insanitary conditions are allowed to exist.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A MEETING of the members of the institution was held on Wednesday last at the premises of the Cercle. There was a large gathering of members and visitors, amongst whom were some professors of St. Xavier's College. The managing committee of the Cercle had drawn up an attractive programme for the occasion. It consisted of four items, and was creditably gone through. Mr. J. N. Gamadia, M. A., Fellow, Elphinstone College, opened the proceedings of the evening with a monologue and a recitation from Victor Hugo. He acquitted himself well of the task, and recited in a correct manner. Mr. Gamadia was followed by Mr. Edulji Jehangir Davar who rendered a comic monologue in good style. His delivery was good and his articulation distinct and clear. Both the reciters fully deserved the applause with which they were greeted. Mr. Jehangir Bamanjee Petit then gave an interesting lecture on Phrenology. Mr. Petit deserves credit for the lucid style and clear manner in which he handled the subject. Mr. Purshotam Vakil brought the programme to a close by reciting from La Fontaine. He recited the piece in an excellent manner. The Cercle has been doing good work for more than ten years and deserves every support and encouragement from all lovers of the study of the French language.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites of impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 15, Fargudo Road, London, England.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a perfect state of health and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Highly recommended by the faculty. "Cream like" Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE POWERS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday next the members will consider the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—

With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 7237 of the 23rd November last, I have the honour to state that the whole question of obtaining from Government powers similar to those granted to the London County Council and consolidated in Statutes 60 and 61 Vict. Chapter 220 has been under consideration and enquiry for some time on a reference from Government. The special powers referred to are those contained in sections 13 and 21 of the Statute. Under the former section the Council can issue stock repayable not on fixed dates but at their option, and under the latter they can raise money on bills having a currency of from three to twelve months, their powers to raise money by the creation of stock being suspended to the extent to which money has been raised by Bills.

2. Dealing first with the powers conferred by section 13 of the statute, I have the honour to state that while there is no objection to the Municipality being authorised to issue stock of this description and while the advantages of using the powers would, if feasible, be undoubtedly great, it does not seem to be such as would be likely in present circumstances to tempt investors in the local market. The chief attraction of the stock of local bodies is the length of its currency and any conditions which would interfere with this would undoubtedly lead to failure or to the issue of the loans at such rates as would probably counterbalance any prospective advantages to be gained. The London County Council issued a loan of this description on fairly advantageous terms in 1897, and if the currency difficulty were adjusted so as to induce the influx of English capital into the Indian markets no doubt the powers could be utilized. At present however it would, in my opinion, be futile to legislate in this direction.

3. The issue of London County Council Bills does not seem so far to have played a very important part in the operations of that body. Under the Statute of 1897, the Council was authorised to borrow about 9 1-4 millions sterling during the financial period (18 months) but the amount of bills current at any one time was limited to one million sterling. In 1897 there was an issue amounting to £600,000, which, under the auspices of the Bank of England, was very successful, but it will be seen that this formed a small part of the financial operations and was after six months replaced by an issue of stock. In India circumstances are of course essentially different, and of late years competition for investments in local stock has not been very keen; whatever be the cause the tendency has been in the opposite direction. Local bodies are expected to finance their revenue expenditure without the assistance of temporary loans by preserving a sufficient revenue balance. I think it may be taken as a fairly well established fact that the best and most profitable method of financing a local body in this country is by long term loans and that temporary expedients such as overdrafts or the issue of bills should only be resorted to when the attempt to raise a debenture loan has been a failure, or when it is considered undesirable to risk the loss of credit by approaching the market with the probability of failure. When therefore such circumstances arise it is open to question whether borrowing from the public for short periods would be the best method of tiding over a temporary difficulty and it seems almost impossible to come to any definite conclusion. I do not think it would be wise for the Municipality at a time, say, when a loan has failed, as was the case last year, to finance itself by bills for a shorter term than required to carry on till the next slack season when loans are usually put on the market. At such a time there is keen competition among the Bank Mills, &c., for money in which the Municipality would have to take part and capitalists would be tempted only by high rates of interest to part with their money for more than a short period. The Standing Committee is aware that last year it was impossible to obtain money form a Bank to the amount required at a lower fixed rate than 7 1-2 per cent. for a year, and it is not likely that the invitation of tenders from the public would have secured offers very much below this. The arrangement made with the Bank of Bombay providing for a sliding scale of interest has in the circumstance proved the more profitable course as the rate so far has never exceeded 6 per cent. and has for a considerable period been 4 per cent. only. It would of course be improper to come to a final conclusion from a single instance of this kind, but if the money were always obtainable, I should incline to an arrangement such as that in force, as the Bank rate is supposed to approximate fairly closely to the state of the money market at the time. It is, however, undesirable to be altogether in the hands of any Bank and for this reason it might be expedient to obtain the power to issue bills for short terms not exceeding twelve months. If it be decided to approach Government with a view to legislation, the following are among the principal points which will have to be considered:—

(a) The existing lengthy and cumbrous proceedure under which loans are raised will have to be altogether abandoned in the matter of issuing bills, and the Standing Committee will have to be invested with authority, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be considered necessary, to direct and conclude the transactions,

(b) The bills will have to be in a form which will admit of ready transfer and it will be necessary to take special precaution against the risk of fraud.

(c) Provision should be made in the Act that the bills at maturity shall be payable from the Municipal Fund. It does not seem desirable to have them in the form of mortgage debentures and it will be necessary to ensure their not being chargeable with the 4 per cent. Stamp Duty.

(d) Arrangement should, if possible, be come to with a Bank for the management of the issue of bills. It would be difficult to do this in the Chief-Accountant's Office.

(e) The total amount due on bills outstanding at any time, excluding those issued to pay off other bills about to fall due, might be fixed at say 20 or 25 lakhs, half the maximum amount likely to be required for capital expenditure in any year.

Subject to the above considerations I think the general provision of the Statute section 21 might *mutatis mutandis* be followed as closely as possible.

4. I would suggest that a small sub-committee of the Standing Committee be appointed to consider the above suggestions before reporting to the Corporation.

POISONED WEAPONS OF BARBAROUS NATIONS.

M. HENRY CHASTREY, writing in "La Nature," says:—From the age of stone up to the time when the art of killing one's neighbour led to the discovery of powder and firearms, primitive peoples, owing to the insufficiency of their weapons to cause prompt death, have invented means of giving them poisonous qualities. Poisoned weapons, whether they are arrows, knives, lances, or what not, may get their fatal properties from either vegetable or animal poisons. The South American Indians use curare; the natives of India, Indo-China, Borneo, and the Moluccas employ (or rather did employ) the upas to poison their weapons; the negroes of the Sudan and the Kongo still make use of a poison extracted from different varieties of strophanthus called *m' boumou* or *inc*, according to the regions where it is employed; the peoples of South Africa, the Hottentots, the Bushmen, the Kafirs, and the Akkas, poison their arrows with the venom of divers serpents, the cobra-de-capello among others; certain tribes of equatorial Africa, the N'Dris and the Banjiris, use their arrows, after long burial in decomposing corpses, to communicate blood poisoning, which results in speedy death; in Oceanica the natives of New Caledonia, the Hebrides, and the Solomon group give their enemies lockjaw by coaking their arrows in marshes containing large quantities of the bacillus of tetanus.

The first three kinds of poison are practically of vegetable origin, though the local medicine-men mix with their preparations red ants, snake's venom, toads' eyes, &c.; they are characteristic alkaloids of plants, which serve as the basis of a deadly poisonous mixture. Curare, upas, and *m' boumou* have as their principal elements plants whose species vary with the tribe, and which all belong to the strychnine family. The three last-named poisons, except that of the South African negroes, are of microbial origin.

What are the value, duration, and activity of these poisons? Curare keeps indefinitely; in 1757, in the course of experiments in physiology made in France with curarised arrows brought in 1752 from equatorial America by La Condamine, a fowl scratched with one of these arrows died in seven minutes; among the Quiteto Indians lumps of curare, handed down from father to son, have preserved all their poisonous activity although covered with mould. The same may be said for the upas, which, kept in little sections of bamboo for seven or eight years, retains the same active qualities as when freshly prepared. Malay weapons, even those of steel, always keep their poisonous properties. The black races that use the claim that it will keep only a short time because it spoils. Now *ino*, which is an aqueous maceration of strophanthus seeds, to which is added the juice of a fig or of a euphorbia, and generally also viper's venom, becomes covered with mould at the end of a few weeks, but notwithstanding it has preserved all its toxic properties; guinea-pigs have been killed in a few minutes by being scratched with arrows whose point had moulded. In fact, the vegetable poisons used by primitive peoples for their arrows keep indefinitely and always make effective weapons.

This is not the case with poisons of animal or microbian origin. As we have seen above, the Bushmen, the Kafirs, and the Akkas poison the points of their arrows with serpent venom, especially that of the cobra; at the end of two or three weeks their arms have lost all harmful quality. This is due to a single cause; the venom of snakes, which is preserved indefinitely in alcohol, becomes covered in air with a peculiar mould, which has not been studied hitherto, and which removes all poisonous effect from the venom. The poison used on the arrows of the N'Dris of the Upper Ubangbi is nothing else than the septic vibrio [microbe of blood-poisoning] which dies in the air if it is not in the presence of decomposition; thus these arrows are harmful only during a very short time. As for the arrows of the New Caledonians, which infect their victim with tetanus, authorities do not agree about the duration of their harmful action, although it is proved that the bacillus of Nicolaier cannot live except in a very moist medium and together with other bacilli, harmless or otherwise, such as the septic bacillus, which, as we have seen dies in a short time.

Thus, in all cases, the poisoned arrows of the races that make use of vegetable alkaloids are much more to be feared than those of bacterian origin that only poisons of animal or microbian origin.

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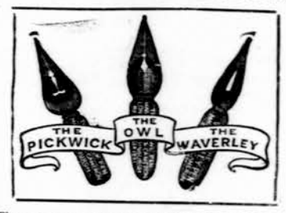

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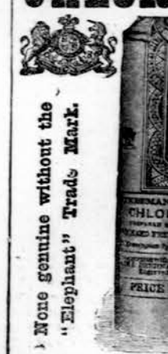

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

To offer a rose without foliage to a lady in German is to deeply insult her.

A little sweet oil carefully applied with a camel hair brush will greatly improve the appearance and stimulate the growth of the eyebrows.

A consignment of 10,000 birds of paradise (for ladies' bonnets and hats) has recently been received in England. There may be little paradise by and bye for those who, knowing the facts, wear these fatal feathers.

If there is one thing more truly odious than another in Society journalismit is the custom of giving information as to the sums of money which the brides or the bridegrooms are to get from their fathers. The "Speaker" refers to this offence with suitable severity.

A nose that is too broad at the end should be gently pinched for fifteen minutes every day. The best way to do this is to smear the skin with cold cream, place the thumb and finger on the bridge of the nose, and rub gently towards the lower end, firmly pressing the little bump flat.

A ring is bestowed in marriage because it was anciently a seal by which orders were signed, and the delivery of the ring was a token that a man gave the bearer of it power to act as his deputy. Thus a woman having her husband's signet ring, had power to issue orders as he himself would do.

The blonde is "going out." Brunettes and black haired beauties with sloe-coloured eyes that flash at intervals will prevail from now. It is the effect of a natural reaction due to the just idea that it isn't the "blonde's" turn just now. She has had her day. It was a long red-letter one, and now she must either take a back seat or buy some hair dye and become a brunette.

Here is an account of Mr. Howard Saunders' on the killing of the gulls in breeding time:—"I have watched, day after day, a flotilla of boats procuring plumes for the market; one gang of men shooting and changing their guns when too hot; another set picking up the birds and often cutting their wings off and flinging their victims into the sea to struggle with feet and head until death slowly came to their relief."

Humour is a late endowment of women. They have only lately learned to make a joke, and but very lately, indeed, learned to take one. But we have learned. That's the reason we are so much nicer than we were. We have changed. The woman of to-day doesn't fall on her husband's neck and cry, "Never mind, John, you still have me and the children" when that is just the trouble. She sees the point nowadays.

"To be womanly one must be motherly." Thus speaks a student of human nature. He recognises that the motherly element may spend itself, not on children alone, but on friends or pupils, or any good cause. Such motherliness naturally shows itself most strongly in the home, but it is by no means confined there. In genuine friendship it unfolds its special beauty, and never appears more divine than when giving itself in service of noble ideals without hope of reward.

A thin, scraggy neck may be very materially helped into plumpness with care and attention. Make a mixture of equal parts of lanoline and cocoanut oil and rub it well into the skin at night. This will serve to feed the skin. First the neck should be well washed in warm water using some very pure soap. Then while the pores are open rub in the preparation. Hot olive oil rubbed in is also very good, but it is so difficult to get pure olive oil.

If you would keep off wrinkles, and prevent little crows feet forming round your eyes, try massage for at least five minutes at a time regularly every day. When you retire at night wash the face with pure Castile soap and warm water—soft, if possible—rinse it well with clear water, dry with a soft linen towel, and then massage, using cold cream, rosewater and glycerine, or some other lubricant to facilitate friction. Rub in a direction contrary to that which the wrinkles threaten to take. If one hand gets tired use the other, and exert a firm, even pressure.

Perhaps man is in some respects a very old-fashioned animal. The ideal woman enshrined in his heart of hearts to-day is a fac simile of the will-o'-the-wisp creature his progenitors have loved through all generations. Often he never finds her, for ideal women do not grow on every tree—nor ideal men for that matter. But, however fair the substitute he may put in her place, there is a little chamber in his heart sacred to that "not impossible she" whose dream-image smiles through the smoke wreaths of his evening pipe or glimmers in the rosy caverns of the fire. And what is she, this ideal woman? Beautiful as Venus or a Helen of troy? Strange as it may seem, no man yet has had a clear idea of his ideal's physical attractions. She may be dark or fair, short or tall; but, above all, she is pre-eminently lovable—and to be loveable in a man's eyes means so many things. Not of necessity any extraordinary beauty of face or form. Not certainly any overwhelming cleverness. "Clever? Who wants a woman to be clever if she be gentle and sweet and affectionate?" demands he expresses the opinion of his sex.

A lovable woman is gentle, tender-hearted, and sweet-tempered. Her voice is low, and has a caress in its simplest speech. Her eyes look straight at a world that seems beautiful to her. She is not wholly ignorant of its hidden by ways and the fault and follies of poor human nature, yet in her sweet charity she loves the sinner even while she hates the sin. Her religion is a very real thing to her—she never makes a parade of it any more than she does of love—it is just a part of her daily life; and careless though he may be of himself in such matters, this is not her least lovable trait in a man's eyes. A woman who speaks lightly of sacred things is abhorrent to any man. The lovable woman is full of pretty little "ways." She may be as illogical as she likes, as sweetly unreasonable as she thinks fit, yet neither will make her less lovable to the man who is under her spell.

The newest nautical tie is in three colours, red, white, and blue, the peakpiece showing these all sewn together, while the very liberal ends are separate. There is a peculiar art in tying this new knot that has to be carefully learned. The facility with which it may be forgotten is out of all proportion to the trouble of learning it, and contradicts the old proverb: "Easy got, easy gone." With a white serge yachting suit this tricolour tie is very effective, besides being extremely up-to-date.

Even bathing suits are now cut princess-shape. This variety fastens down the back, necessitating the services of a maid to do on and do off. In France, black silk stockings and white shoes are worn with smart bathing costumes, and the art displayed in rendering waterproof bathing caps becoming grows subtler every year. Orange and grey form the colouring devised for decided brunettes. A bright green or a turquoise blue, blended with a pale sepia tint, characterises the caps intended for blondes. Some very coquettish ladies have a "bathing fringe" attached very firmly to their caps. Others have the hard outlines concealed by means of a coloured handkerchief twisted, turban-fashion, round the edge, and tied in two "dogs' ears" that stand erect above the brow. The shady hat worn by some Frenchwomen is not suited to bathers, only to those who amuse themselves in the shallow waves at the edge of the sea. Those who really "dip" would find the shower of drops from the hat most inconvenient. Some bathers wear a yachting cap with a peak. This is better than an all-round brim, and it allows the water to run away without splashing into the eyes. But the ears, cheeks, and neck become more sunburned while bathing than during the whole of the rest of the day. A crop of freckles comes out with astonishing celerity during a short dip in the waves. A sensible and not too elaborate bathing costume, is made of white serge, trimmed with red braid. The vest is gathered in a line of the braid. The cap is waterproof, with a large bow of washing ribbon for trimmings. The revers on the dress are only simulated by the lines of trimming. The girdle is red braid, and a little is introduced to form the centre-band of the bow on the cap.

The rich and the great have been displaying at Cowes the high ideal of yachting and seaside toilettes. The men were in faultless nautical rig, many of them wearing white duck trousers, and a few with duck jackets as well. The heat was so extreme at Cowes that even men carried large white umbrellas. The ladies wore costumes that had, at least, the merit of looking cool. A cornflower-blue canvas dress was worn with a white silk blouse and a white man o'-war cap with a dark blue ribbon. A pretty young countess wore white serge with a pale blue shirt and a white yachting cap. An American, now married to a French count, showed us what the rule de la Paix thinks yachting dress should be; a something far too fine and spruce for human nature's daily use. Very different was the white Redfern of an English marchioness, the tunic-skirt bordered with cornflower blue and a line of blue braid above it on the white serge, blue revers on the smartly-cut coat, worn open over a white waist-coat dotted with blue. One of our beauties—and she is lovely indeed—changed her gowns three or four times a day, perhaps because the heat was so intense. First she is in white alpaca with a green batiste blouse, with openwork embroidery in biscuit tint over white. Then she wears white serge, the short coat reaching to the waist at the back and cut away in rounded corners in front, over a yellow silk blouse just visible through white chiffon and lace all fretted down the front. A touch of yellow shows in the white hat. Again, the costume would be navy serge with a little braiding in pure white, the jaunty little coat turned back with a dainty embroidery of shaded ivy leaves or white silk. With this suit is worn a white straw hat with ivy leaves for trimming.

Simple as some of these serge gowns look, they are far from being inexpensive. Ten guineas would be regarded as a very low price for one of them. Fifteen guineas would be nearer the mark, and when special embroideries are required, some ladies liking their favourite flower needle-painted with skilled fidelity on their coats, then the price is considerably enhanced. Twenty guineas for a yachting costume! Yes, this price may be fairly taken as the "foot of Hercules" from which to construct the remainder. The yearly outlay on dress may thus be roughly estimated by adding up the relative cost of the other and more expensive items of the wardrobe. The paradox may fairly be propounded that never was dressed more expensive than now; and never yet was dress so cheap. The economical can obtain materials and ready-made garments at prices that seem to be wickedly low-priced.

SOME MISUSES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. H. Somerset Bullock, M.A., in the "Fireside" writes: If we are to judge by advertisements which appear in Transatlantic magazines our American cousins must have a passion for dictionaries and encyclopædias. . . . Over the page a dolorous-looking individual in a top hat, an ill-fitting frock coat, a black tie, and a fringe of stubbly whiskers and beard, directs my attention to the words of Abraham Lincoln, which are printed in bold type on a level with his sombre headgear. They are these: "Give your boys a chance." My eye wandered down to the foot of the full-page advertisement, but the "chance" did not concern a blue pill or a black draught, but simply one more encyclopædic dictionary. I really felt thankful that I was not happy enough to own any boys; if I had been I should have given them something more to their taste than a "chance." I suppose if were to look up the word in the encyclopædic dictionary I should find the following definition: A chance—An elastic term, generally meaning about sixteen dollars expended upon a dictionary.

But I cannot resist quoting the touching plea made by the advertiser, "Neighbours, give your boys a chance." These are the days of exacting competition. . . . Fathers, qualify your boys for the battle they must wage in the world's greatest arena (I'm Greatest America, or only Great Britain. The day must come when their chairs will be empty by your fireside (over the page it is called a patent electric stove), and they will be out struggling alone in the world with only their m rit to aid them. Then "you mothers" are pleaded with. "Give him (note he has now become *singularly* attractive) an education that will fit him to cope with the best. If he has been to colleg, don't let his education stop there. If he has not enjoyed the advantages of a college e ucation, encourage him now. He may be smart naturally ("may" to a mother!), but if he has nothing but his natural talents to help him there will come a time, just when he is mounting highest when his lack of education will handicap him grievously. The time to remedy this is the present. In the magnificent edition of the American Encyclopædic Dictionary, now offered upon unheard of terms (*sic*), you will have an up-to-date reference library, containing over fifty thousand encyclopædic subjects, and defining over fifty thousand words. It will cost you but one dime, a day to own it. Even the little bank in which y u may deposit the dims will be presented to you. Take it to your home; your children will see the dime dropped in every day. I wonder whether the day will ever come when Liddell and Scott is sold by the dime.

I turn over another page and two words in heavy block type d mand attention. I am advised to hurry up! How am I to do it? By buying "The American Standard Encyclopædia," which will be mine for three cents a day." I am assured that it is only "just off the pre s," and "is brought right down to the date of its issue." One dollar secures immediate possession of "this superb library. Balance payable—one dollar monthly for six months. Total only seven d llars." "These are some of the live topics that are treated with 1898accuracy and freshness viz., Argon X Rays, Atlanta Exposition Li Hung Chang Nansen s and Peary's Arctic Explorations, Horseless Carriages, Colour Photography, Air Ships, Free Silver, Acetylene, Prof. Rongen, Skiagraphy, &c." The publishers, I must add, are adopting "means of quickly introducing and popularising this peerless home reference library," and "intend to distribut a few advance sets in each com unity regardless of cost." I feel that I have grossly neglected dictionaries in the past. They surely must be intensely interesting, for amid Vo e Pianos and Thick Tan Stockings I find a "Bargain in Brains." I have a vision of a brain store where you can buy a few shillings' worth and take them home, for subsequent consid ration, in a paper bag. No doubt they would be of different quality. In England we should want Conservative brains and Liberal brains. Every day I read that one party newspaper accuses the editor of another of being sen eless; how delicate a compliment might be paid if one editor could send the other a packet of guaranteed brains to supply his lamentable deficiency.

But "this great special offer is limited to March 31st." Alas, how dangerously near April 1 Can all be supplied with brains in so short a time? They can and they will, for I find that brains is merely a poetical synonym for the only genuine edition of the world-famed Encyclopædic (no e the diphth ng) Dictionary. There are some damaged brains—I mean dictionaries—on sale. I read that a f w "hurt books"—hurt just enough to prevent "their shipment as bran (*sic*: where is the mis ing lota I) new stock—are offered at little prices." While they last one dollar secures immediate possession of *this* superb library, balance payable at the rate of a few pennies daily." Think, O possible purchaser, of the sixteen "brilliant chr mafic plates in seventeen colours," including such "gems of art" as the "Races of Mankind," "Flags of all Nations" and "Marine Life." Nor is this all. The dictionary "is the only reference work on earth that contains satisfactory and up-to-late encyclopædic treatm nt of such important topics of to-day as the following: Battleship binetallism, money, wages, germ theory, asparagicites, X rays, vitase pe, and hundreds of others." Then in bold type: "You know these gentlemen—read what they say." I don't know the gentlemen, but I have read that one of them, Dr. Cyrus Fo s, considers the dictionary to be "a valuable hesaurus of immense knowledge made instantly ace sible;" while Dr. Conwell asserts that it is "a clear conden ation from great fields of learning and is a fit blossom of this practical age." I rather like the idea of a "clear condensed blossom." After the e stupendous dictionaries a library of universal history for one dollar down and ten cents a day looms quite small on the advertisement horizon.

I believe no American would feel himself properly equipped for travelling without at least a touch-brush an encyclopædia, and a conjucer. The uncultured Englishman who dares to suggest that he knows how to spell the words in his v cabulory, and does not want to use others with whose meaning he is unacquainted, is regarded with scorn by his Transatlantic cousin. The fact is, that an American thinks a great deal of education, and by no means starves himself, or herself, on newspaper topics of ephemeral interest, and fiction of the fashionable cult. I quest on whether such serious magazines as are freely read in America could exi t in England. Could for example, a p pular monthly, containing about thirty pages devoted to essays on Homer, and a number of scientific articles and papers, and with but one serial tale, expect to gain a large circulation at home? I doubt it. The American nation must be hungering for knowledge; otherwise it cannot account for the fact that dictionaries occupy the prominent po ition claimed by soap in England in the advertisement columns of a popular American monthly.

The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has approved of the new leave rules to be introduced on that line. The principal feature in the rules, as opposed to the old regulations, is that furlough earned, but not availed of, is permitted to be joined with furlough due at any subsequent date, subject to the proviso that no single furlough shall be granted for a longer period than eight months.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business had contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arozzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

4 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Agra:—JOHN & Co.; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Delhi:—A. BARAKAT & Co.; and SEN & Co.; Lucknow:—W. C. KIDD; Cawnpore:—SEN & Co.; Meerut:—HOSONS & Co.; Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Bangalore:—CAPTAIN & Co., and SHRIEVES & Co.; Mysore:—SHRIEVES & Co.; Simla:—SYMES & Co.; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

SHACKLETON'S HAMS ARE THE BEST.

To be obtained through ALL LEADING IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, OR FROM SHACKLETON & CO., 23 Great St. Helen's, LONDON.

HAIR WEALTH

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman.

Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co. Ld., Bom

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages. THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK. Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION. No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free. Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS Rub In Elliman's

For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/- Jars—11/- and 22/-

Prepared only by ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended the hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you, don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Great Hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Sore Throat, Piles, Sore Hands, and Ringbone. Prepared by ALBERT, 13 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchaser should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

THE "COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER.

SPECIAL OFFER OF

18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

AT HITHERTO IMPOSSIBLE PRICES.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES AT PRICES

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"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

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BEYOND COMPETITION.

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain fat and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents of origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the cooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

NEAVE'S FOOD

BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE LUBRICANT ("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with St ... —Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 TABLETS, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.

Darling Brand from all Chemists

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LON...

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENGLAND.

The Descent Is Certain

from a neglected cough to something worse. Even in the most healthy, a cold which leaves a cough, and a cough which settles in the lungs, will become consumption. This is a road which leads to danger. It should be guarded by

Little's Oriental Balm

a sure remedy for a cough, as it is for all kinds of pain. This remedy is applied externally, and works promptly and thoroughly. For every painful trouble, for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, cuts, bruises and burns, Oriental Balm is a safe, sure cure. Never run the risk of being without it.

The price is 1 Re. a bottle.

It can be had of chemists and patent medicine venders all over the world.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE. GEORGE GOULET, EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY. CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S ...

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *Antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

"..... If one of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

"..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

"..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combatting the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and lay head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

LADIES!!

HAVE you heard of the NEW DISCOVERY ?
No, what is it ?
TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES,
With all the Latest Improvements.
Simple to work, Elegant in Design, Strong and Durable.
The Days of the Old Sewing Machines are done.
Progress is the order of the day.
The TRIPLE-SEWING MACHINES give three kinds of Stitch :—

Lock Stitch.
Chain Stitch.
Embroider Stitch.

Highest Awards at Exhibitions.
Sold on Hire Purchase System.
Old Machines taken in Exchange.
Buying Agents wanted.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 60 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Moller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MOLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one scarcely can tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have also tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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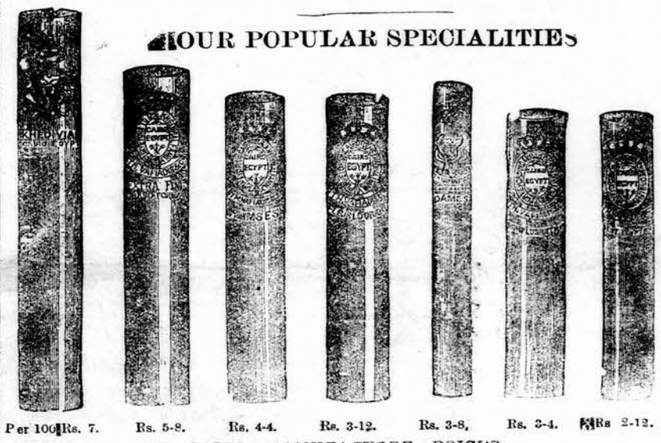

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